The China Press
大陸報

NO. 3638 VOL XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 發表年五月二十日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1923 大正十二年七月八日第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

Weather

Hot and damp. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92.7 and the minimum 68, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 82.9 and 68.0.

The Mail Bag

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. Wilson, 10 a.m. today.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Atsuta Maru, July 13.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Emp. of Canada, July 13.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Kashmir, July 18.

New Found Treasure Of O. Henry Gems

Collection of Hitherto Unknown Sketches and Stories by Great Writer to be DAILY FEATURE of THE CHINA PRESS, Beginning Wednesday, July 11.

ONE of the most sensational literary "finds" in years, the news of which will be received with surprise and delight by the millions who love his stories, is the discovery of an unsuspected collection of humorous sketches by O. Henry.

Twenty-five years, these writings have just been brought to light and found to constitute a perfect treasure-trove of sparkling stories, burlesques, poems and whimsies such as only an original and striking genius could produce.

Apart from a long-ago and forgotten appearance in a newspaper, these remarkable O. Henry sketches have had no publication in any form. They are unknown to the world in new and unsuspected addition general, and are an entirely to his work.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have secured this great new O. Henry feature for our readers, and that under the heading of "New Gems by O. Henry" the sketches will be published in daily instalments beginning Wednesday, July 11.

MOST POPULAR WRITER

No American writer has popularity of O. Henry. His stories are known from one end of the country to the other, and the mention of his ever enjoyed the widespread name brings a smile of pleasure and appreciation wherever people talk together. Not only did the stories have a remarkable vogue in magazines and newspapers, but the enormous continued sale of his collected works is one of the phenomenal things of the publishing world. His publishers have already sold over two million sets, or 24,000,000 copies of his books.

All the inimitable humor, genial human feeling and delicate pathos, combined

Lost to the world for over with the ingenious "surprise" twists of plots that characterise are to be found in these sketches. They are full of an exuberant and rollicking humor, an enormous zest for the everyday life about him and a keen observation of character.

DRAWN FROM THE LIFE

For his material he drew faithfully and shrewdly from the life of the Southwest—the would-be "bad man," the dead-beat, the Northern drummer, the old army colonel, he knew them all, with their weaknesses and absurdities, but also with a warm sense of their human nature.

It was these brilliant sketches that first launched him on his career, and if the great writer had not written one of his famous short stories, this collection of writings alone would serve to distinguish him as one of the most delightful and original of American humorists.

The discovery and publication of these new and unknown gems by America's best-beloved story-teller is going to be a literary sensation and will arouse widespread interest. To the host of admirers of O. Henry it will come as a delightful windfall of unexpected entertainment.

Our Special Offer

This great new series will run every day for fifteen weeks. If you are not already a subscriber send us $8 for a four months' subscription. Or send us your name and address and we will collect at YOUR convenience.

New Gems of Humor—recently discovered—by O. HENRY

The First Instalment in THE CHINA PRESS Next Wednesday. See Our Special Offer on This Page

PARIS JARRED BY LONDON'S DEMAND FOR QUICK ACTION

French Circles Optimistic But "Surprised"

SEE LONG DELAY

No Discussion With Germany Until Resistance Ends

Paris, July 6.—French political circles are optimistic but the opinion is expressed that the Anglo-French conversations are likely to continue for weeks. They express surprise at the sudden insistence of Britain on the necessity for an immediate solution, and say that the French do not see the necessity of fixing a time-limit. It is emphasised that the French Government is determined not to discuss reparations with Germany until passive resistance is renounced, but meanwhile she would like to know what Britain intends to claim from Gremany and her Allies.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 6.—The Temps states that the regie for railways in the occupied territory continues to increase traffic and to perfect its organisation. With 12,000 French and Belgian railwaymen, replacing 180,000 German railwaymen, it runs 300 passenger and 400 goods and food trains, consisting of 54,000 kilometers of trains a day. In spite of the steps taken at the instigation of the German Government the number of German travellers is increasing and totals 55,000 a day.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, July 7.—It is semi-officially announced that Herr Cuno, the Chancellor, replying to the representations of the Papal Nuncio on the subject of sabotage in the occupied territory, declared that the incidents arose from the excitement of the harassed and desperate people. The Government, however, was at one with the Holy See in condemning the criminal use of force.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—The Italian Ambassador also took part in the conversations at the Foreign Office yesterday.

The interview marked a further step towards the identity of the British and Italian views on mid-European policy.

Count de Saint-Aulaire's instructions from Paris did not indicate a modification of M. Poincare's policy but only served to re-emphasise the impossibility of reconciling the divergent standpoints with reference to the Ruhr issue.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the Westminster Gazette says that the French and Belgian Governments are clearly playing for time, believing that the collapse of Germany is imminent.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 6.—The conversations between Marquess Curzon, Count de Saint Aulaire, the French Ambassador, and Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Ambassador, will be resumed at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

CROSS RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 6.—The Paris-London cross-rate is: £1=78.545 francs.

Chinese Naval Men Here May Get Their Pay

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 7.—The Government has decided to raise $170,000 for the payment of the Navy at Shanghai.

BY J. L. BUTTS

The C. P. C. glanced casually at his wristwatch and observed that it was 2:50 o'clock, a.m. Then he glanced, still casually, up an alleyway off his beat on Peking Road and observed Ting Dzoong-ping, at which his gaze ceased to be casual and become interested.

Now 2:50 is a lonely hour of the day and the C. P. C. strolled up the alleyway to give Ting the top 'o the morning.

"What in blazes are you doing here at this time of night?" he inquired, by way of opening the conversation.

"Well, you see, it's like this," replied Ting, jumping about three feet and observing the C. P. C. for the first time. "I'm just on my way home."

There was a clattering upon the pavement and when the constable bent to see what Ting in his agitation had shaken out of his gown he discovered an electric torch and a cold chisel.

Ting stuck to the homecoming story in court but the police pointed out that Peking Road is sufficiently well illuminated for a man to find his way along at night without an electric torch, and besides the end of the chisel showed evidences of having been applied to painted woodwork, such as doors. So Ting goes into storage for nine months.

TONG PROTESTS

Stepping briskly up to the combination cigarette refectory and coin changing establishment of Tong Yang-chang, 55 Mohawk Road, Tsang Vung-chung called for a tin of fifty of a well-known brand of lung-punishers and grandly tossed a dollar—their market price—upon the teak.

Tong handed over the tin, then flipped the shining Mexican into the air and caught it expertly on thumb and forefinger, where he balanced it briefly, meanwhile fixing his customer with an arresting stare.

"This coin," said he to Tong, "is light-weight. It'll cost you about 20 cents additional, big money, for that lot of smokes."

Tong said he was sorry, but he had left his wallet on the Victrola or somewhere and was not just then equipped with further monies than he had already proffered. He guessed he'd have to call the deal off. And with seeming reluctance he drew forth and pushed across the counter what certainly appeared to be that identical tin of cigarettes, pouched his discredited piastre and made off.

Tsang was abstracedly placing the can in the vacancy on the shelf when he happened to tilt it in his hand. Whereat there was a disconcerting rattle, as of someone pouring gravel into a dishpan. Startled, Tsang made a closer examination of the tin. He saw immediately that the cover seals had been broken. Wrenching the receptacle open he disclosed a choice selection of small stones, iron washers and carpet tacks.

Tong had accomplished a fair distance down the street by the time Tsang's yelps had claimed the attention of C. P. C. 776. Seeing Tong put on a burst of speed and round into Manila Road, the constable gave chase and the hunt came to a finish in Chungking Road, with the policeman straddling Tong's neck and Tsang conducting an excavation project which finally produced the missing tin of

(Continued on Page 2)

Peking Now Furnishing 'News' To Suit All Tastes As Political Factions Vie

Dame Truth Seeks The Dugout While Warring Parties Paint Their Various Versions Of The Prospect; Presidential Speculation Favorite Diversion Now

BY QUI VIE

(Special Staff Correspondence of The China Press)

Peking, July 3.—During the recent World War there was a species of communication between front line trenches and headquarters known as the "Underground," or "Mud," wireless, which was usually effective when all other means of communication were shot away. Both sides took great pride in tapping this wireless communication, and frequently the most ingenious methods were adopted to secure the desired results. Napoleon once said that "grains of information were frequently more valuable than an Army Corps," since with the information regarding an enemy's movements, the Little General was enabled to plan a surprise attack, resulting on more than one occasion in a disorganised rout of his enemy.

The same situation holds true in the capital of China. Outwardly the placidity of a civilisation some forty centuries old is the gleaming top crust of the seething volcano, and the only indication of the roiling, seething mass below are the occasional puffs of smoke which are emitted from time to time through the pin-hole apertures in the crust.

Many of the best informed foreigners in Peking admit quite frankly that sooner or later the volcano will break forth in a most violent eruption, spreading the countryside with a lava of blasted political corpses, broken ambitions and crushed hopes.

STORIES TO ORDER

It is quite possible for the disinterested spectator to obtain any story that suits his fancy merely by calling upon the English speaking secretaries of any one of the warring political parties. Dame Truth and her cohorts have long since been routed by continuous counter attacks, until at present she is in a more deplorable position than her blindfolded sister, "Justicia." The latter at least could defend herself with her sword, and in a pinch, deliver an effective jab or two with her scales of equity, but poor Truth is bound hand and foot, and in addition is gagged with enormous sheaves of official manifestoes, which are meaningless since there is not the power with which to back up their high sounding phrases.

I feel very much like the reporter who was sent to report the earthquake and fire in a neighboring city, and who upon his arrival at the scene of the disaster sent out a single despatch to a waiting world which read: "All is Chaos. God alone knows the result of the damage." His exasperated city editor before discharging him for incompetence wired back, "Interview God."

The great difficulty with Peking is that there are a superfluity of gods. I do not mean the gleaming golden Buddahs seen in the majestic temples, but the suave, outwardly placid, "poker face" politicians, who smile enigmatically at all questions and then retort in the manner which they believe will be most pleasing to you. In other words it is necessary to pick your god, just the same as you pick your

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THOMAS MELLOWS SENTENCED TO 10 MONTHS IN JAIL

Young Britisher Confessed Guilt In Nine Frauds

Thomas Mellows, son of Inspector Mellows of the River Police, who has figured in several hearings before the British courts in recent months, was sentenced to serve ten months imprisonment at hard labor by Sir Skinner Turner, Chief Judge of the British Supreme Court yesterday. Mellows confessed and was found guilty of ten charges of fraud.

Mellows was charged with having secured money and goods by false pretenses in ten different cases in the British Police Court and was held for trial in the Supreme Court when he admitted his guilt in nine of the ten cases.

Before pronouncing sentence the Judge expressed his desire to talk with Inspector Mellows and at the opening session of court yesterday asked whether or not young Mellows could make arrangements to leave China and go somewhere where he could get a fresh start in life at the expiration of his sentence. Mellows said that he could and would because he knew he could never get a fresh start here.

Sir Skinner said that the case had been weighing on his mind as he wished young Mellows to have the opportunity to get a new start in life. He had pleaded guilty of quite serious offenses and it was necessary, therefore, to sentence him to ten months at hard labor. He hoped sincerely that when he was released from jail he would turn over a new leaf and redeem his and his father's name.

Who Is Going To Win This $100,000 Gold?

Edward Bok famous American Editor, once a starving little Dutch boy sleeping on park benches in New York has offered $100,000 gold for the best plan under which the United States can cooperate for World Peace.

We think that people living in Shanghai have a better chance to win this prize than people living at home.

We are a sort of League of Nations. We get along together and are building up a great city. We have or ought to have a broader outlook, a wider vision, than our relatives at home.

THE CHINA PRESS at any rate thinks that the prize ought to be won by one of its readers. It is, therefore, forming a committee to judge local contributions, and offers the small prize of $100 Mex. merely to stimulate local interest. All contributions submitted will be forwarded to the Edward Bok Committee to be passed upon under whatever regulations shall have been formulated. We have cabled for these regulations and expect a reply within a day or so.

New Mayor Of Chicago And Defeated Rival

William E. Dever and Arthur E. Lueder

JUDGE Dever carried the Democ-second largest city of the Nacratic party to victory in the tion.

SUPER RADICALS IN U. S. LAUNCH POLITICAL PARTY

Movement Likely To Wipe Out Farmer-Labor Organisation

(BY UNITED PRESS)

(Special To The China Press)

Chicago, July 7.—Communists and super-radicals today seized control of the Farmer-Labor party convention here and formed a new party to be called the "Federated Farmer-Labor Party."

The conservative delegates of the convention withdrew from the convention hall and the radicals organising the new party immediately passed a resolution for the nationalisation of the railways and industries, and began consideration of a resolution to affiliate with the Third International at Moscow.

When the conservative delegates' substitute resolution expressly stating that the third party would have no dealings with the Third International was defeated by a thunderous vote of "No!" the conservatives walked out of the hall, leaving William Z. Foster and Charles Ruthenberg in control. Foster was the leader of the notorious steel workers strike in Pennsylvania and was recently arrested on charges of violating the Michigan syndicalism law. The jury disagreed and he was not convicted. Ruthenberg was convicted on the same charges.

It is believed that the action of the radicals in seizing control of the convention will wipe out the Farmer-Labor Party, whose candidate in the last election was Parley P. Christensen, and that the new party will make great gains at the expense of the Socialits.

Japanese Trade Envoy Entertained

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—Mr. Raita Fujiyama, President of the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Japan, was entertained at a luncheon by the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

Mr. Fujiyama said that he thought that nothing could establish friendly trade relations between Britain and Japan better than an exchange of visits by the leaders of commercial life in both countries and a better understanding of thoughts and ways.

RUSSIANS JAILED FOR DEFRAUDING MANY FOREIGNERS

Long Terms Given Trio Who Operated "Charity" Fraud

Three Russians convicted of perpetrating a long series of frauds on local foreigners were given prison sentences by Assessor Whitamore and Magistrate Loh of the Mixed Court yesterday, the principal offender being sent to jail for a year and the other two for six months each.

The three accused are B. E. Shirgen—who was given the twelve-month term—P. I. Naogine and N. N. Migoff. Some fourteen separate charges of fraud and forgery were brought against the trio. One of these was the forgery of a check on the American-Oriental Bank with the name of Mr. E. Walker, the others were mostly regarding collections of money and merchandise through the presentation of forged letters, the men representing that they were appealing for a charity fund. The first accused was arrested at the instance of Mr. Charles Shepherd, who detected the fraud.

Several foreign women were victimised and the total cash collected was in the neighborhood of $60.

GARY, OF STEEL TRUST, SEES EIGHT HOUR DAY SOON

Supply Of Labor From Mexico, P. I., And Canada Helps

(Reuter's Service)

New York, July 7.—Mr. E. H. Gary, the chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announces that the supply of labor from Mexico, the Philippines and Canada will soon make possible the abolition of the 12-hour day in the steel industry, which will necessitate 60,000 additional workers and increase the cost of steel products by 15 percent.

BUDGET SURPLUS

(Reuter's Service)

Colombo, July 7.—The budget surplus is 13,500,000 rupees of which 3,000,000 rupees will be sent to the Imperial Government towards the cost of the war.

BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN AT H'KONG, TAKE 90 PRISONERS

Two Killed In Raid On Canton-Kowloon Railway

DEMAND RANSOM

Booty Is Estimated At $ 50,000; Captives Better Class

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, July 7.—Bandits this morning held up a train on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, 15 miles from Canton. The passenger casualties include one Chinese military officer and one soldier killed. About 90 better-class Chinese were kidnapped and are being held for ransom. The booty is estimated at $50,000.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—Several prominent firms closely interested in China trade have jointly despatched a letter to the Times dwelling on the essentialness of action in order to restore authority and thus grapple with the tendency in the direction of a revival of anti-foreign feeling.

They say that apparently no person or party in China is able to check the unruly disintegrating forces. The only hope is in the Powers jointly intimating to China through the Peking Government and the men who really dominate affairs that the present situation must cease and offer to help to end it.

The signatories endorse the suggestion that the railway police, reorganised under foreign leadership is a necessity. Unanimous agreement by the Powers concerned is regarded as an indispensable condition of the offer.

The raid on the Canton-Kowloon train is a sequel to the dramatic raid on the Tsinpu Express of May 6 when 25 foreigners and over 100 Chinese were kidnapped by the Shantung bandits and held for ransom.

The Lincheng raid achieved prominence in world news because it was the first time in the recent chaotic history of outlawry in China that foreigners had been kidnapped and held for ransom in a train hold-up. At the time the Lincheng outrage was settled by the government accepting several thousand of the paotzuku bandits as soldiers and making Sun Mei-yao, the bandit chieftain, a Brigadier-General, it was pointed out by foreign observers that the settlement was merely an invitation for other bandits to make similiar raids and gain monetary and political advantages by threatening the lives of the captives. There was, however, no other solution.

The Reuter's dispatch from Hongkong makes no mention of foreigners involved so it is assumed that there were no foreigners on the train, or that the bandits were not bold enough to kidnap them. The fact that they are holding 90 betterclass Chinese for ransom, however, seems to indicate that they would have also taken any foreign passengers had they been on the train.

The latest bandit raid also has a significant political angle. At the time of the Lincheng raid Sun Yat-sen and other Southern leaders took advantage of the opportunity to charge Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu and other Northern war-lords with ulterior political motives. Tsao Kun and the Chihli clique, on the other hand, divided their charges of blame for the entire affair between Sun Yat-sen and the Southern leaders, Chang Tso-lin, and Chang Ching-yao, "the bandit tuchun," who was responsible for the Reimert murder. It is surmised that the present bandit raid may be the inspiration for a boomerang of similar charges.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—The Daily Telegraph's Diplomatic Correspondent understands that the British pro-

posals for the improvement of conditions in China are sympathetically viewed in Washington and are likely to be widely agreed to.

Subject to a genuine case for Chinese sovereignty it is expected that America will suggest very energetic international measures. Thus the railways might be policed by armored cars.

The Correspondent adds that the British do not propose to raise an entirely new Chinese gendarmerie but to place the existing bodies under foreign officers.

The signatories of the letter are the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Messrs. Arnhold and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Collins and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., Messrs. John Swire and Sons, Ltd., (Butterfield and Swire), and Mr. A. W. Burkill.

Summer Shows At Del Monte To Be Better Than Ever

The four girls who are to be added to the famous Del Monte "Dainty Dozen" ballet beauties arrived in Shanghai and are now rehearsing for the new sixteen girl ballet that is to be put on by the popular Haig Avenue Cafe, beginning Tuesday night.

The ballet master at the Del Monte has always contended that numbers have much to do with the success of a ballet, and when the opportunity came along to obtain the services of four more girls it was snapped up immediately. Some wonderful effects are promised.

Incidentally, the Del Monte management is stressing again the fact that when it comes to good food there's no place in town that can equal the meals that are being served there. Homeside ham and bacon is always available, and those who have not sunk their teeth into a thick slice of that famous Del Monte ham know not the pleasures of real "eats."

The summer shows at the Del Monte this summer, as last, are sure to be the talk of the town, particularly in view of the enlarged ballet. New costumes are being purchased for the girls and all plans laid for a series of shows that will take the town by storm.

Tonight and tomorrow night the Living Statues ballet will be repeated for the last time, and those who have only seen this ballet two or three times—which includes nearly everybody in Shanghai—had better make reservations in a hurry if they want to see it again. After tomorrow it will be too late.

Anhui Anti Drug Ass'n Points Way To Suppress Traffic

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 4.—The following is a translation of a widely distributed circular issued by the Chinese Anti-Opium Association of Anhui:

The imposition of opium taxes is an act violating the national law of opium prohibition and any one who insists that the people pay those taxes by force is a blackmailer sinful and negligent of his duty. The public is hereby notified that commencing from today the citizens should form a self-determination society to unanimously suppress such imposition. The following are the methods:

1—Bring to light the collectors and those who pay the taxes.

2—Those who have not already paid the taxes should not do so.

3—Under whatever name or title the taxes are imposed they should not be paid.

4—If official pressure is exercised the fact should be reported to this association and it will be dealt with according to law.

There is not pretext for saying that China is bound to pay indemnity to foreign countries, and so taxes are imposed to raise funds. The public should not believe this absurd statement. There is no such condition in the Treaty and it is a trick in order to blackmail.

Madrid To Seek Disaster Causes

(Reuter's Service)

Madrid, July 7.—The Chamber has resolved to appoint a commission to inquire into the political responsibility for the Spanish reverses in Morocco.

Madrid, July 6.—The agitation with regard to the disasters in Morocco has culminated in a grave constitutional crisis. General Aguilera, the President of the Supreme War Council, has been relieved of his post as the result of his attacking Senator Sanchez Toca, it is alleged for the purpose of provoking a duel. General Aguilera refused to resign and defied the Government. The Army is rallying to the support of General Aguilera.

Wins Bride By Cross Continent Hop

Lieut. MacReady, his mother, Mary Watson & Lieut. Kelly

LIEUTENANT Oakley Kelly, U. S. Army Air Service, has long been in love with Miss Mary Watson, a pretty San Diego (California) girl, but she wouldn't marry him until he had flown across the continent in a non-stop flight. When he and Lieutenant MacReady, in their first attempt, were forced down at Indianapolis Kelly vowed he'd succeed. In their next attempt they flew from New York to San Diego in 27 hours, and Miss Watson was there to greet her fiance. Mrs. MacReady, mother of the other flier, was worried only because she thought the soup "John" carried from New York wasn't as good as she would have made it.

Peking Now Furnishing 'News' To Suit All Tastes As Political Factions Vie

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politician, since during the past few years the two have become synonomous (in the minds of the politicians at least), who have received the adulations and genuflections of their cohorts of syncophants so long that they have come to regard themselves in the light of supreme deities, much the same as a certain William of Hohenzollern did. And we all remember what happened to him!

So I shall continue to sit in my dugout wearing my political headsets, and although the vibrations may not be sufficiently strong to be felt in Shanghai, I will endeavor to act as a point of relay sending the fluttering wave lengths along, allowing you to determine which is the nearest the truth, and which the most obvious lie. By keeping my opinions as unbiased as possible, you will be able to prophesy the future possibly with a greater degree of accuracy than otherwise.

PRESIDENTIAL JOCKEYING

At the present moment speculation is rife over the election of the next President. The Chihli party are tooting their horns and hanging their cymbals on behalf of General Tsao Kun. The party leaders successfully engineered the coup which brought about the flight of President Li, and had originally intended installing General Tsao as his successor immediately, but as is usually the case "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." Unexpected opposition was encountered in Parliament. Hatchets which were believed to have been buried lo! these many moons suddenly rose to usage and their edges appeared sharper than ever.

General Wu Pei-fu, whose continued silence on the present political situation has been regarded as rather ominous, now appears to have been greatly occupied with affairs of his own bailiwick in the provinces of Kwangtung and Fukien. Contradictory statements which have been reported as coming from him are now denied by those closest to him, and it is not known whether or not he intends accepting General Tsao Kun's warm invitation to be present at the forthcoming grand conference of Chihli leaders to be held at Paotingfu toward the end of next week. Whether or not General Wu attends this conference will undoubtedly have a great bearing on General Tsao's future movements, since without the support of General Wu the political life of any president would be short.

General Tsao has also invited some two score of the Manchuria members of Parliament who have been up in Mukden, and hopes to learn from them something of the attitude of General Chang Tso-lin. Chang is reported as being very suspicious of any further moves of the Chihli party, and if the latter attempt to place General Tsao Kun in the Presidential chair by any high handed methods of which he does not approve, serious trouble will result. The possibility, however, of a clash of arms between Fengtien and Chihli is regarded as a remote possibility this year since both sides have too many other irons in the fire, to risk defeat and a consequent loss of revenue.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 7.—The Cabinet despatched Mr. Cheng Keh to Tientsin yesterday to try and persuade Mr. Chang Ying-hua to return. The latter is reported to have asked for five days to consider the matter. Meanwhile it is reported that General Tsao Kun is suggesting the appointment of Mr. Wang Keh-min as Finance Minister.

The Cabinet has also sent Mr. Shen Jui-lin to the Western Hills to urge Dr. Wellington Koo to take up office.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 7. —The Members of Parliament who have left Peking are again urging those here to leave. The latter still refuse and, hence, the deadlock continues.

League Council Holds Meeting

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 6.—It is reported from Geneva that the Council of the League of Nations this morning held a private sitting at which the conduct of the Governing Commission of the Sarre was discussed. Except for certain members of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the personnel of the delegations, no one was admitted to the sitting.

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Smiles From The Mixed Court

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cigarettes from the prostrate one's gown.

"And, if the Court pleases," said C. P. C. 776, relating subsequent details, "After he had been arrested, the prisoner offered me $2 to let him go."

Whereupon Tong became wrathy. He was quite willing to admit, he told the Magistrate, that he had swindled the shopkeeper out of the fags—and, indeed, there was a note of pride in his statement—but he took occasion to deny most stremuously that he had offered the policeman a bribe.

"When he searched me," declared Tong, "he found two dollars in my hand, where I was holding them for safety's sake. Immediately he drew a maliciously wrong conclusion."

In view of the doubt regarding the $2, the Court ordered them confiscated, while Tong, who happened to be making his sixth appearance in the Mixed Court dock, was voted guilty on the fraud charge and was sent back to his cell for a week, at the end of which time he will be sentenced.

ORIENTAL TEAM WORK

Detective Sergeant MacDonald, dropping in unheralded at 2676 Yangtszepoo Road, came upon Wong Kyi-sung and Chang Sung-nyi, who, to all appearances, were engaged in the concluding rites of a Hwo Wei lottery ceremony. The sergeant impounded Wong Chang, a large number of lottery tickets and receipts in small money to the amount of about $3.

According to Wong, the policeman acted under a misapprehension. True, the witness was employed in shuffling a pack of lottery tickets, but he was doing so merely for his own amusement, almost unconsciously in fact, in order to slay the tedium of a dull hour. His friend Chang, who had been helping him while away the weary moments, would bear him out.

Friend Chang was called upon for corroboration.

"I was there to try and win some money," was what Chang contributed toward the buttressing up of his fellow prisoner's case.

Then the duo passed out to deposit $20 each at the clerk's desk, exchanging heavy-calibre glances on the way.

New Carlton To Have New Show

The New Carlton is to have a brand new show, beginning Thursday, by which time it is hoped to have the roof garden open. The new show is to be "all American," and will consist of three very talented performers: Miss Effie Burton, singer; Miss Amy Meynard, dancer, and Mr. Clifford Adams, pianist.

The first of this trio, Miss Burton, comes direct from Chicago, where she is said to have scored heavily with her song hits. Miss Meynard appeared last in New York, where her dancing proved a special attraction at some of the best theaters and cabarets. She has some very late and beautiful costumes.

Mr. Adams plays both classical and popular music, some of it being of his own composition.

These three come very highly recommended and it is believed by the Carlton management that they will prove worthy successors to the present very fine show that is now being given nightly at the New Carlton.

Miss Mura Shipoff, Yourly Yourlo, the Lanzoffs and Miss Donzorff continue this week, and if the approval with which Carlton crowds have greeted them is a fair measure of their popularity there will be many in this town who will regret to see them go.

Open-Air Concert

A very attractive program has been arranged for the open-air concert to be given by the Municipal Orchestra at Hongkew Park Tuesday at 9:15 p.m. The orchestra will be conducted by Maestro Faci and the program will be as follows:

1.—Overture, "Maritana" .... W. V. Wallace
2.—Suite from Ballet, "La Boutique Fantasque," Rossini, Respighi, Dance "Cosaque," Nocturne, Mazurka, Tarantelle, Valse lente, Can-Can, Andantino and Galop.
3.—Ballet-Music from "The Queen of Saba" ..Goldmark Bajaderes Dance ..Been Dance Bacchanalian Revel.
4.—Selection from the Opera "I Pagliacci" ....Leoncavallo
5.—Overture, "Semiramis" .... Rossini

Fire At Hongkong Bathing Beach

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, July 7.—Excitement was caused on Stonecutters Island bathing beach this evening when a number of matsheds caught fire while some of the bathers were dressing.

About 50 men swimmers helped to save the women and their dresses from the cabins, their own being burnt.

There were no casualties.

The men returned to Hongkong in their bathing costumes.

It is believed that the lighted stump of a cigarette caused the conflagration.

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Life's battles demand courage. No brand of courage can equal that which comes with a bank account. Those who EARN STEADILY and SAVE STEADILY have a different way of looking at things. Start your courage account today.
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LAWN TENNIS BALL
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ARCHITECTURE IN THIS CITY IS UNDERGOING RENAISSANCE

Buildings Suited To Broad Requirements Of Settlement

SIMPLE, STRONG

Bund Structuers Fine Examples Of New Development

BY DAVID ARAKIE

Shanghai in recent years has witnessed a notable development in the housing of its big businesses, marking another development in the architectural renaissance of this Model Settlement. This renaissance has not been confined to an evolution of any recognised style of building, but one suited to the broad requirements of this complex community. The movement has been towards a striving for more dignified and appropriate architecture true to the primary principle of combining beauty of design with suitability of purpose. The recently completed buildings on the Bund and vicinity are examples of this newer tendency.

Architecture is essentially different from the other arts in that the bad endures as long and is as much seen as the good. In the other arts indifferent work is inexorably weeded out, for after serving its ephemeral purpose of pleasing the indiscriminating, it is soon forgotten. In other arts masterpieces remain when feeble contemporary work has disappeared. In the case of architectural designs it is just the reverse. Thus it follows that it is more important to keep a high average in architectural production in a large city like Shanghai than to evolve bad work.

The issue which lies before us in commercial Shanghai is serious enough, but there is no reason why it should not be faced with courage and persistency.

LONG WAIT AHEAD

It is our misfortune that the remedy for many of our depressing and miserable structures is not likely to be forthcoming within a short time. There is a good deal of signal ability among our Shanghai architects, but it is only occasionally that our best men get a chance of showing what they can do, the bulk of the Settlement's building works being secured by those who have marked capacity for doing nothing more than the commonplace. One of the most disastrous misapprehension in the public mind as to the architect's function is that he is an expensive luxury, the popular belief being that you can get your office building, house or school or factory designed by any one who knows about the thickness of walls, and, if you happen to have some cash to spare, that you can have a little architecture thrown in.

The finely proportionate buildings on the Bund no doubt give this Settlement a thoroughfare worthy of its great associations and an expression at once of the importance of its trade and the artistic feeling of its inhabitants. In the designs of most of the massive buildings on the waterfront the several architects seemed to have combined to produce unity with dignity of purpose.

LIGHT IMPORTANT

In the narrow streets of Shanghai light is of importance and large-sized glass windows come to be regarded as the best means of giving natural lighting to offices and mansions. That this factor is being reckoned with is to be seen in the new buildings, which are attempts to meet present-day conditions in an appropriate and honest way. It is realised that simplicity of surface combined with scale, good taste and comprehensive effect would give the desired results in architectural improvement.

There is no business that has been more affected by what may be described as "commercial ethics" than the building trade. The builder has had to face, on the one hand, labor difficulties and fluctuating prices, and on the other, a public which had not grasped the truth that inexpensive things are not necessarily cheap. Thus a conscientious builder is often automatically at a disadvantage as compared with a rival who does not scruple to stint material and good work but presents something shoddily attractive.

Telephone Operator Has Marvelous Memory

Miss Lucille Noonan

MISS LUCILLE Noonan, telephone operator at a San Francisco hotel, claims the distinction of being able to remember more telephone numbers than any other operator. She can instantly call off more than 2,000 numbers.

CHANG MAY GO ON WARPATH IF TSAO ELECTS SELF

Chinese Fear Renewal Of Chihli-Fengtien Hostilities

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 3.—It is suggested in well-informed quarters that if Marshal Tsao Kun is placed in the presidential chair by further illegal methods, General Chang might then go to war, but it is more generally believed that whatever happens a Fengtien-Chihli war this year is unlikely. Many influential Chinese, however, fear that the "evil day" is only put off and that the preparations being made in Manchuria indicate hostilities next Spring, unless in the meantime some arrangement can be made to bring about a real peace.

PRESIDENT BOAT LEAVING TODAY WITH U. S. MAIL

Taking mail for the United States, the President Wilson will leave Woosung for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu this afternoon, and the tender with outgoing passengers will sail from the Customs jetty at 12.3 p. m. The vessel will arrive at Woosung from Hongkong this morning, and incoming passengers from the liner are expected to land at the jetty about 11 o'clock.

Following the Wilson, another two fast mail boats will leave Shanghai next week. The President Grant is sailing for Seattle on July 12, and the Empress of Asia for Vancouver on July 14.

With the big consignment of American mail that arrived on the President Madison Friday morning, the next lot is due on the Empress of Canada next Friday. The President McKinley, from Seattle, and the President Taft, from San Francisco, are both due to arrive in Shanghai on July 18.

The Madison which docked at the China Merchants Central wharf early Friday morning, will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 5 o'clock this evening. The liner is to return to Shanghai on July 23, and will sail again for Seattle on its homeward bound voyage, July 24.

A European mail arrived late yesterday morning on the M.M. steamer Angkor. The vessel which came from Marseilles, docked at the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf at the noon hour, and will sail for Kobe and Yokohama tomorrow at 11 a.m.

MACLEAY ILL

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 3.—The British Minister returned to Peking yesterday. He is suffering from an attack of tonsilitis and has been ordered by his doctor to do no work for at least four or five days.

Notice to Ladies

You need have no worry about your hair being straight and untidy during the hot and damp days, just drop in at M. Paul the Beauty Parlour, 36 Nanking Road who is the specialist for Nestle Permanent and Lanoil Wave.

1,378 Business Firms Fail In United States

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

New York, July 7.—Bradstreet's today announced that there had been 1,378 business failures in the United States during June, which is the smallest number of failures of any month during the last two years. The announcement is generally taken in financial circles as being fair evidence that the business and financial condition of the country is excellent.

Obituary

ADMIRAL DE BON

Paris, July 6.—The death is announced of Admiral de Bon, who was Chief of the French Naval Staff during the war.

HONORS UNKNOWN

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 6.—General Gouraud today laid a wreath on the grave of the unknown American soldier in Arlington Cemetery. He later visited Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, accompanied by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador.

ICE CREAM SODA—All flavours

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CHOCOLATE

ICE CREAM SODA

The Best Hot Weather Drink in Shanghai
Made from Formula of 20 years' standing.
Visit us in the evening and on Sunday,

OPEN UNTIL 10 p.m.

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At the Sign of the
EAGLE

FOR SUMMER COMFORT USE

EAGLE MOSQUITO DRIVER

it drives them away and

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for allaying pain and irritation and reducing the swelling caused by mosquito bites

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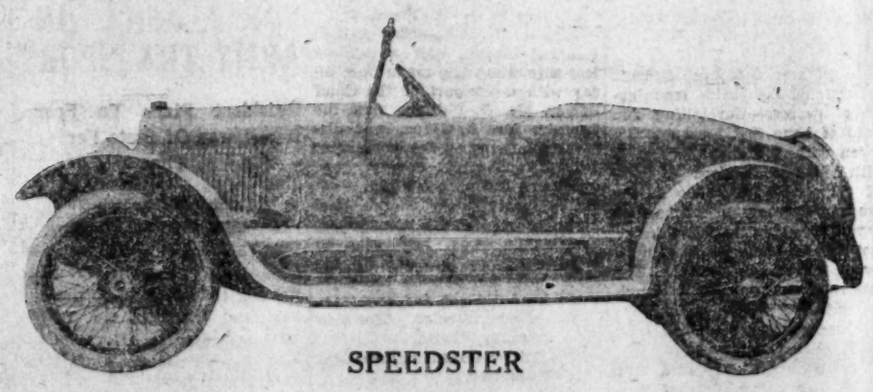
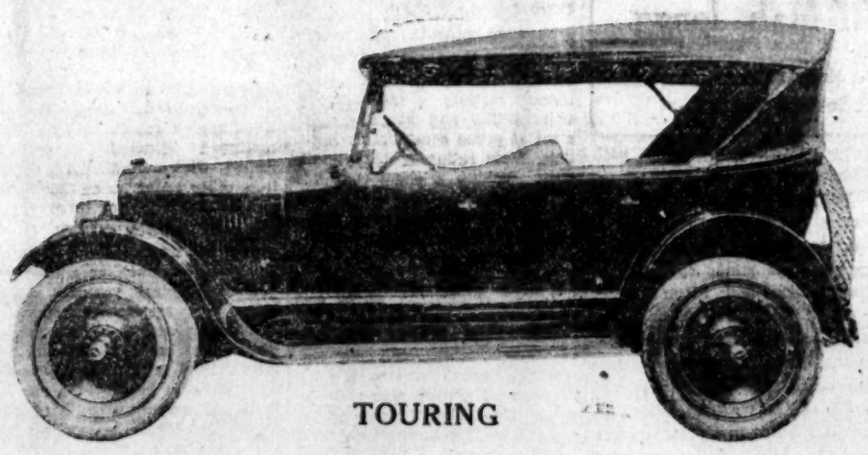
HONIGSBERG Buick SERVICE

BUICK FOUR



SPEEDSTER



TOURING

The resale value of BUICKS in Shanghai is invariably high.

This is because purchasers consider the name BUICK in itself an adequate guarantee of the car's worth.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.,

Largest Distributors of Automobiles in China
40 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN CHEFOO PEKING

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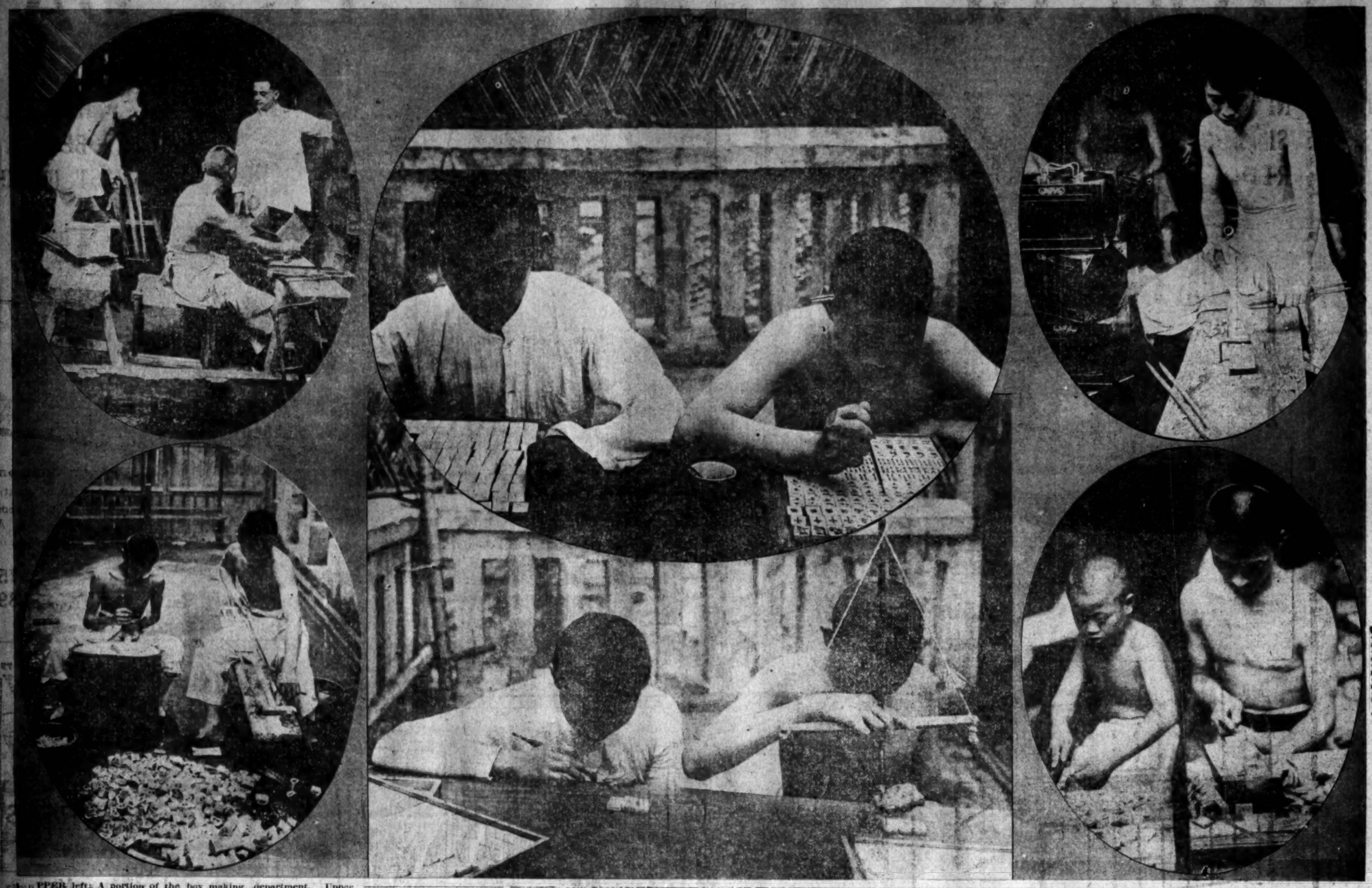
How Mah Jongg Sets Are Made In Shanghai



UPPER left: A portion of the box making department. Upper center: Coloring the tiles Upper right: Brass-smiths at work making decorations for boxes. Lower left: Sawing the bone and chipping round pieces in to squares. Lower center: Engraving the tiles. Lower right: Dovetailing bone to fit bamboo.

The Romance Of Mah Jongg

The Origin Of The Game—It's Many Names—How Sets Are Manufactured In Shanghai

Once upon a time there lived in the village of Ningpo—well known to all missy's and master's who are plagued with house-boys and cooks and amahs—the original Emile Coue, the granddaddy of all the psycho-analists—a fisherman named Sze.

The fisherman called Sze preceded the numerous other advocates of the efficacy of mind over matter by inventing the game called mah jongg or "pung wo," "po ling," "mah chang," "mar jangg," "mah diao," "man juck," "mah cheuk," or whatever nomenclature best suits your fancy, to cure sea-sickness. Sze and a flock of his brothers were fishermen in the lake called East Chien—fish barons you might call them because they employed a large number of nearby villagers to fish for them. One day one of the Sze brothers, who used his head as well as his fish-pole, decided that if his fishermen could catch ten fish an hour from the shore they could catch one hundred fish if they went out in the lake where the fish were ten times as thick.

It was decidedly an idea—the only trouble being that the villagers were all land-lubbers and when they propelled their boats out into the lake and a slight wind came up they immediately became victims of mal de mer. Just about the time the Sze fishing enterprise was going bankrupt one of the Sze brothers conceived an idea that sea-sickness was nothing more or less than a condition of mind and so this early predecessor of Mary Baker Eddy and Dr. Coue decided to give his fishermen something to do that would take their mind on the rolling billows. Since then numerous other thinkers have trod along the same path with varying success.

Now, as a matter of fact, it works so successfully in Shanghai, that many people are unable to get their minds on anything else and the click of mah jongg is heard 'round the world.' The clicks are particularly noticeable in the United States, where with the usual American love of the new, the bizarre and the entertaining, mah jongg has become all the rage. Society matrons have deserted their bridge tables in order to give mah jongg parties. Chinese students in American universities are being enticed away from the studies by which they had hoped to become one of the presidents of China in order to give lessons in mah jongg to the new beginners, and every boat that enters an American port from Shanghai is beseiged by a mob of mah jongg 'nuts' who want all the latest dope.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

During all the intervening centuries the Chinese, after the manner of their patient race, have been making mah jongg sets after the manner of their forefathers. One family devoted its energies to turning out a complete set, often taking weeks in the process, and then as the game became more popular among the Chinese themselves little shops gradually began to make their appearance where an entire set was turned out in one day. Within recent years when the game became the fashion among foreigners as well the shops have grown, slightly in size, and considerably in numbers, until today, in the Chinese City, and in several towns adjacent to Shanghai a thriving business in the manufacture of sets is carried on.

As the mah jongg craze spread gradually to other parts of the world orders began coming to China for sets. These orders, at first, were made through friends in some of the ports, particularly Shanghai, and were filled by the friend making a trip into the Chinese City and bargaining for a set at prices considerably lower than those ruling at the present time. Within a short time the orders began coming faster and inquiries in American stores caused one enterprising stores to send a sample order. About that time several foreigners became interested in the export of sets and went into it on a fairly large scale. Soon they had the happy idea of establishing their own factories and thereby solving the problem of getting sets and the price they should pay at the same time. That's where the first hitch occured. The Chinese workmen, accustomed to manufacturing the sets in their own way in their own time refused to be enticed away from their native haunts. Several ambitious schemes died a-borning.

THE DELUGE

Suddenly the deluge came. Shanghai was snowed under with orders from all over the United States. The poor mail men were perambulating hairpins under the excessive demands made by American correspondents. That's where the idea of this article came in. Mr. Lee Solomon, who was one of the captives on Paotzuku where he won the mah-jongg championship from Sun Mei-yao, and Mr. Mena Silas and one or two other businessmen decided to start a factory where they could turn out mah jongg sets in any quantity desired. Their first trouble was in finding a suitable location but they finally secured an excellent site in Paoshan. Then came the hunt for artisans who could make the best possible sets. When the hunt was finished the Mei Ren Company of 3 Canton Road had 400 artisans from Shanghai, Hangchow, Yangchow, Ningpo, Soochow and Wenchow gathered together at their factory just beyond Hongkew Park. Each man was guaranteed a bonus before he could be induced to come to work in the Paoshan factory.

Now the experiment is an unquestioned success. The Mei Ren Company turns out 75 sets a day or 2,500 a month of first quality sets and plans are now under way to increase the production to 5,000 sets a month to meet the continued demand from the United States and the demand from other countries on the globe that is just gathering force.

COW SHIN BONES

To meet this increased demand is almost as much of a task as was the original venture. Mah jongg sets are constructed only on bone or ivory and bamboo, but while the bamboo is easy to secure bone is almost a luxury. Only the shin bone of the cow is used in making the tiles and there are only so many cows in China and each cow has only four legs. As a consequence it has been for some time necessary to import cow's shin bones from the Chicago stockyards, where thousands of cattle are slaughtered daily, and the meat barons of Chicago, once glad to sell their surplus cow's shin bones for almost any price they could get are now taking advantage of the mah jongg craze and shin bones are quoted at over G.$200 per ton.

In the next place workmen are hard to find. It takes ten different operations of as many skilled workers before the little bone and bamboo tiles in neat box with shiny brass corners are ready for play. Each operation is performed by a group of workers who do only that the thing from the cutting of the redwood logs used in the manufacture of the boxes to the carving of the delicate characters on each tile.

In the Mei Ren factory in Paoshan, which is the largest in China, every operation from the manufacture of the box to the last finishing touch is performed, with the single exception of sawing the bamboo into the necessary lengths and sizes. The bamboo is purchased sawed into the correct sizes after it has been seasoned for 18 months to prevent the wood from shrinking or swelling after the bone has been fitted.

THE TILES

The first worker sits beside a pile of bleached shin bones. The bones average 7 inches in length and from each shin bone the workman saws four pieces 1½ inches long. Next to him are the bone splitters who with chisels split the round bone into two pieces. As they drop into the vat between them and their fellow artisans on the right they are immediately picked up again and roughly shaped into square pieces. The pieces are then graded as to thickness—for the price of a mah jongg set is largely determined by the thickness of the bone. The average bone yields two, or possibly three, large thick pieces. The others are from ⅛ to ¼ inch.

The next is the most difficult operation of the entire manufacturing process—dovetailing the pieces of bone and bamboo. An artican with a file of the correct width files each piece of bone and bamboo—a tongue in the bone and a groove in the bamboo—and then deftly fits the two together and hammers them until they fit as though welded. The next operator takes the rough tiles and filed off the ends, making them exactly 1¼ inch long and ⅞ on an inch wide.

The tiles are then placed in a rack for polishing, first with a piece of skin from a peculiar variety of Chinese fish, and finally with a specie of Chinese rush which gives the extremely smooth finish to the mah-jongg tiles.

As soon as the tile are polished they are sent to an adjoining room where they are engraved and painted. The circles are made with a primitive drill operated by hand, and the characters, bamboos, winds and other engraving by boys with small engraving tools. Each boy deftly carves his particular character by pattern. The tiles then go to the painters or dyers where the engraved tiles are rough daubed with red, purple or green, the coloring filling the indented characters. The surface is then rubbed off with a cloth and scraped.

Then comes the assembling of the sets. The correct number and characters are arranged on the trays of the boxes, also made by the Mei Ren Company, packed with special reference to overseas transportation, and shipped. The company at the present time ships to every country on the globe with the exception of Australia, where the craze has not yet struck. Big orders are expected from the land of the kangaroo by every mail, however.

Looking At The Moon After Rain

BY LI T'AI-PO

(From Fir. Flower Tablets)

The heavy clouds are broken and blowing,
And once more I can see the wide common stretching
beyond the four walls of the city.
Open the door. Half of the moon-toad is already up,
The glimmer of it is like smooth hoar-frost spreading
over ten thousand li.
The river is a flat, shining chain.
The moon, rising, is a white eye to the hills;
After it has risen, it is the bright heart of the sea.
Because I love it——so——round as a fan,
I hum songs until the dawn.

British Skipper Lost From Ship

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, July 6.—The British steamer, Woron, was a captainless ship when she made port today with the report of the Chief Officer, Mr. G. Philipps, that the Captain, Mr. A. Hope, was discovered missing on the morning of July 4, apparently having gone overboard during the night.

The mate took charge and tracked back to the point where the Captain was last seen on board, but two look-outs in the crow's-nest and two on the forecastle head did not find any trace of the missing Master. The ship then came to Manila.

The British Consul is investigating the matter.

ENVOY RECEIVED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, July 7.—The newly-appointed Dutch Minister, Dr. Pabst, was received in audience today by the Prince Regent and the Empress, to whom His Excellency presented his credentials.

TUPAN RESIGNS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 4.—It is semi-officially stated that Mrs. Chang Chien, Tupan of Canal Conservancy, has resigned. The Government has received numbers of telegrams from public bodies urging that Mr. Chang be retained in his post.

HARDING SAILS FOR ALASKA ON ARMY TRANSPORT

President Plans To Forget Cares Of State For Time

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

On Board U.S.S. Henderson at sea (by wireless)—President Harding today passed outside the territorial limits of the United States en route to Alaska for his first visit to America's "farthest north" possession.

The Henderson is being escorted by the destroyers Hull and Corry.

The President is enjoying his life at sea to the utmost and so far has not even a suggestion of mal de mer. He plans to entirely forget governmental affairs for a few days so that he will have a complete rest from the worries of state.

The President received a wonderful bon voyage by a large crowd when the Henderson sailed from Tacoma and he intends revisiting the Washington city upon his return from the North. On the return trip President Harding will speak at Vancouver, B.C., on July 26; at Seattle on July 27; at San Francisco on July; at Los Angeles on August 1, and at San Diego on August 4. He also expects to visit Yosemite National Park en route through California.

From San Diego the Presidential party will sail to Panama on a Navy ship, and although the plans are not as yet definite it is expected the President will return to Washington through the canal and up the East coast by sea.

Filipino Families Plan World Tour

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Manila, July 6.—A number of the most prominent Filipino families in the Islands are planning on chartering a vessel for a complete circuit of the globe it was learned here today. Teodoro Yangco, former Commissioner for the Philippines at Washington, is at the head of the movement.

Mayor Of Town In Islands Murdered

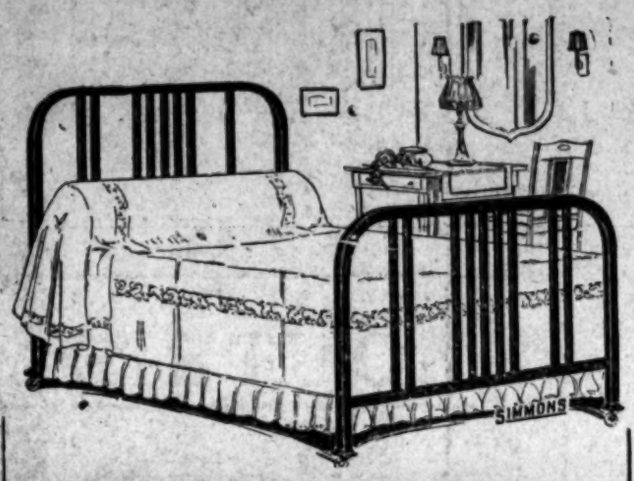
Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Manila, July 6.—President Valencia (mayor of) the town of Tanauan, 35 miles north of Manila, was found murdered in the principal street of the town today with 22 wounds in his body. It is believed his murder resulted from a political feud and the provincial authorities are investigating.

YOU GET VALUE EVERY DAY AT WHITEAWAY'S

NEW SHIPMENT OF SIMMONS BEDS AT REDUCED PRICES

THE WHITELAW 3 PART BED IS THE CHEAPEST IN CHINA



Simmons White Enamelled Bedstead

In style very Similar to Illustration Shown above. This Bed has 1½ inch Square Pillars. with flat interior fillings. Low Built, but has a very substantial and refined appearance. Can be fitted with Simmons Fabric mesh Spring or "Slumber King" Slat Spring.

Size 3 ft. 6 ins. Complete with Spring **$79.50**

Size 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins. Without Spring **79.50**

The "SLEEP WELL" Simmons Baby Cot.

in style similar to illustration shown above. All metal cot, with one sliding side, fitted with Simmons Fabric Mesh Spring, Enamelled Plain White and mounted on good strong castors.

Size 2 ft. by 3 ft. 6 ins. Price **$29.50** each

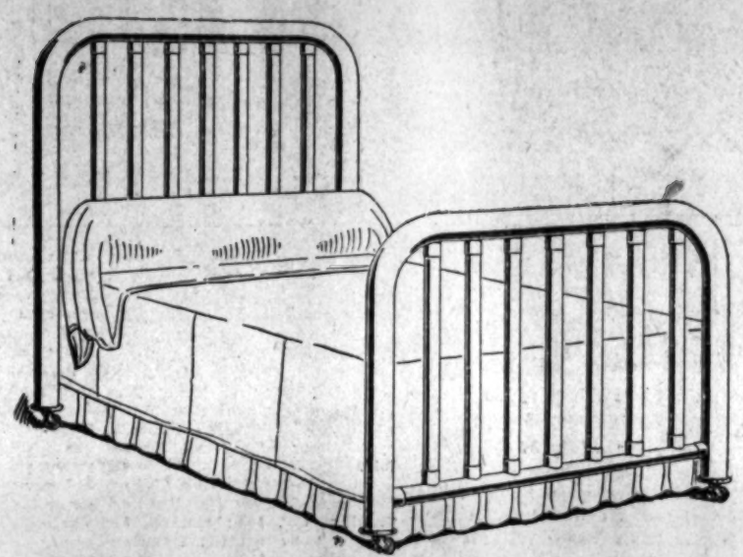
Fibre Mattress to fit cot. Price **$4.95** each

White Enamelled Bedstead. No Brass Ornamentations.

In Simmons well-known make. Style as illustration shown above. This Bed has 1½ inch Square Pillars, with Bow Top. Flat interior Spindles. A very Smart and Attractive Design, Suitable for Regular use in Town or Country.

Size 3 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. 6 ins. with Spring Price **$95.00**

„ 4 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. ins. „ „ „ **$99.50**



The "Favourite" Simmons make Light Steel Bedstead.

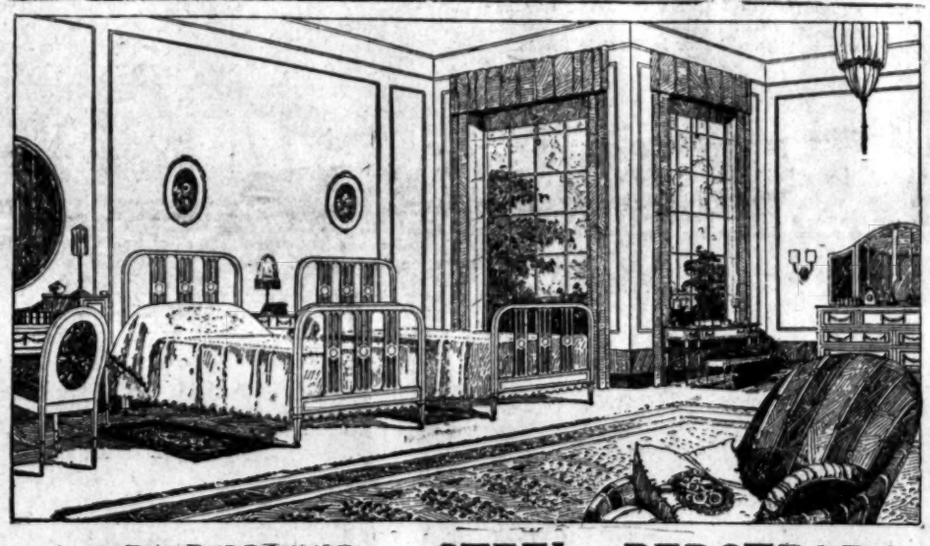
As above illustration. Most serviceable with refined appearance. 2 inch round Steel Pillars with Smaller Interior Spindles. Enamelled Plain White Mounted on Good Strong Castors. Easily moved about, very Special Value, and cannot be beaten.

Size 4 ft. by 6 ft - - - - - - Price **$47.50** each

„ 4 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. 6 ins. - - - - - „ **$49.50** „

„ 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins. - - - - - - „ **$55.00** „

SPRINGS EXTRA.



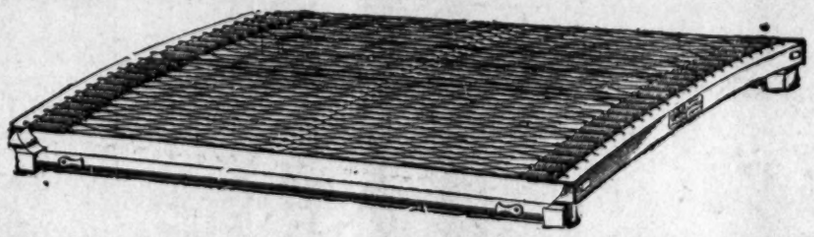
SIMMONS STEEL BEDSTEADS

We are offering a very smart and attractive Bedstead in Simmons well known make at an exceptionally low cash price. This bed has 2 inch round steel pillars. Flat interior filling. Enamelled plain white, no brass ornamentions whatever.

The Bed is supplied complete with spring in two sizes.

Size 3 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins. with spring. Price **$55.00** Each

„ 3 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. 6 ins. „ Price **$57.50** „



Simmons all Metal Galvanized Fabric Mesh Bed Spring

These Springs will Fit any Style of Simmons Light Steel Bed in the Correct Size. Will not rust, are extremely comfortable, and will not sag.

SIZE	3 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins.	PRICE	$21.50 each
„	3 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. 6 ins.	„	$22.95 „
„	4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins.	„	$23.95 „
„	4 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. 6 ins.	„	$25.00 „
„	5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins.	„	$27.50 „

All Brass Bed Steads in Simmon's

well known make, in style shown in above illustration. 1½ inch Round Brass Pillars, with smaller interior spindles, Highly Polished and finished by the latest process. A very dainty Bedstead, and suitable for regular use in town or country

Size 3 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft 6 ins. Price **$75.00**

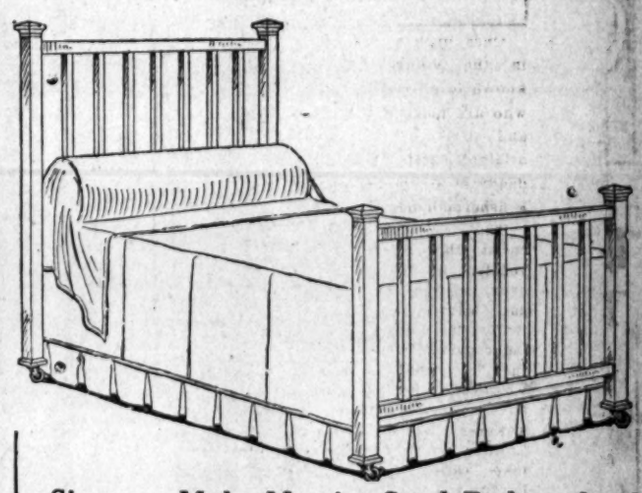
Size 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. Price **$89.50**

SPRING EXTRA

The "White Law" Fibre Mattress.

A good bed requires a good mattress, and we can guarantee to supply a mattress, that will give entire satisfaction in every respect. Made from the highest grade imported materials by our own tailors.

Size	3 ft.	by 6 ft. 6 ins.	Price	$ 9.50 each
„	3 ft, 6 ins.	by 6 ft. 6 ins.	„	11.95 „
„	4 ft.	by 6 ft. 6 ins.	„	13.75 „
„	4 ft. 6 ins.	by 6 ft. 6 ins.	„	15.00 „
„	5 ft.	by 6 ft. 6 ins.	„	16.75 „



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Size 3 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins. with Spring Price **$79.50**

„ 3½ ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins. without „ „ **$69.50**

„ 4 ft. 6 ins by 6 ft. 6 ins. „ „ „ **$79.50**

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Y.M.C.A. SCHOOL GRADUATES CLASS OF 68 STUDENTS

The 22nd annual graduation exercises of the Day Department of the Y.M.C.A. Schools was held at the Association building Saturday morning. The students of the school, the faculty and many friends were present. The principal of the Educational Department, Mr. Z. J. Tsu, presided. His report showed a successful year with an average attendance of 500 students.

This year diplomas were given to sixty-eight graduates divided into the following departments: English Academic, 22; Chinese Academic, 18; English Commercial, 16; Chinese Commercial, 12.

These diplomas were presented by Mr. Fong F. Sec, representing the Board of Directors.

Fourteen students of the school received rolls of honor for good character, studentship and a 100% record of attendance. These were presented by Mr. K. Chang of the Ching Fong Company, representing the Education Committee. At the same time prizes were distributed for athletics, English essay writing, Chinese essay, writing and Chinese oratorial and debating contests.

An interesting feature was the presentation of prizes by the students to six teachers whom the graduating class desired to honor.

The Summer session of the Evening Department of the Y. M. C. A. Schools will be held on the evening of July 17.

The summer session of the Association Day School will open on July 11 for two months which will allow students an opportunity for review and training in commercial subjects.

MANY PROMINENT MEN ATTEND MR. FUNATSU'S FETE

A garden party was given by Mr. T. Funatsu, the Japanese Consul-General, at his residence at 15 Seymour Road, yesterday to Chinese officials and prominent Chinese and Japanese merchants. Among those present were Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and his secretaries, Messrs. S. K. Chen and N. T. Yang; Mr. Shen Pao-chang, magistrate of Shanghai City; General Wang Yu-pung, aide-de-camp of General Ho Feng-lin, Mr. S. Sakuragi of the Council; Mr. Hori, Mr. H. Yokotake and Mr. S. Shimada of the Consulate; Mr. Fong Chu-pa, vice-Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Wang I-ting, Mr. Wei Teung-yew, Mr. Chung Mung-yew Judge T. S. K. Loh, Magistrate Kwan Chun, Yu Cin-wan, Chen Chi-show, Nien Yung-ching, Li Leh and Chang of the Mixed Courts and others.

Weddings

DEARDEN—TWIGG

Miss Kathleen O'Brien Twigg daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul O'Brien Twigg of 5 Yulin Road became the bride of Mr. Norman S. Dearden, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Dearden of Hull, England, at a very pretty wedding at the British Consulate-General and Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday.

The Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, Dean of the Cathedral, officiated at the church ceremony.

The bride wore a charming gown of white flowered georgette draped with girdle of orange blossoms and a tulle veil. She carried a sheaf of white gladiolus and water lilies. She was given away by her father.

Her sister, Miss Evelyn Twigg, her bridesmaid, wore a flowered mauve organdy gown and mauve hat. She carried a sheath of mauve Lupins. The flower girl, Miss Joy Lavington, was dressed in apricot georgette and carried a rustic basket of apricot colored Dahlias. Mrs. Twigg wore silver grey crepe de chine and lace and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

Mr. C. Goldrei acted as best man and Mr. H. Thomas and Mr. T. M. Rudall as ushers.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Twigg and the happy couple left for Peking where they will spend their honeymoon. Mrs. Dearden's going away dress was a charming rose colored georgette and black lace hat.

THE SUN SHINES EAST, THE SUN SHINES WEST AND THE XS POLICY'S STILL THE BEST

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MUTT & JEFF — Mutt Shouldn't Confuse Jeff With Such Fancy Words — By Bud Fisher

I HEARD A NOISE LAST NIGHT—IT MUST HAVE BEEN JEFF GETTING BACK FROM HIS CALIFORNIA TRIP!
M-M!
CHEERIO, OLD THING!
-AND BELIEVE ME, MUTT IT WAS SOME TRIP! SAN DIEGO!! AH!!! SAN DIEGO, THAT'S THE PLACE!
PERFECT CLIMATE, I UNDERSTAND!
I GUESS YOU MUST HAVE HAD A BULLY TIME DRINKING IN THE OZONE!!
WELL, I DIDN'T NOTICE THE NAME OF THE PLACE, BUT IT WAS ONE BLOCK FROM THE DEPOT!

News Brevities

Admiral Anderson, Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, has arrived at Tientsin on the "General Alava." He expects to visit in Peking for ten days.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott sailed for Tsingtao on the s.s. Kanchow.

* * *

H's Grace C. Constantini, the Aportolic Delegate to China, sailed on the s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei yesterday en route Peking where he will establish himself in the Palace recently donated for his use by the Chinese Catholics.

* * *

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate in the British Supreme Court, sailed for his vacation at Weihaiwei on the s.s. Fengtien yesterday.

* * *

612 bales of raw silk, 56 bales wild silk and 225 bales waste silk were shipped to Lyons and ports on the M.M. steamer Chili last Friday.

* * *

A Chinese lodging house proprietor was fined $30 in the Mixed Court yesterday for allowing opium smoking at 362 Shantung Road.

* * *

Mr. C. H. Gonda, well-known Shanghai architect, is leaving today by the Shanghai-Peking Express for Tientsin, where he has under construction the new home of the China and South Sea Bank. He expects to be away from Shanghai about two weeks.

* * *

Mr. C. W. Atkinson, manager of the Standard Oil Co., and his family left yesterday by the President Wilson for America on a five months' holiday. While visiting various places in America, they will make their head-quarters in New York.

* * *

A "preparatory office" for the "Shanghai Parliament" has been opened in Avenue des Deux Republiques, states the Chinese press.

* * *

Members of the Catholic Club are requested to note that there will be Holy Mass with Holy Communion on board the U. S. S. Huron at 8:30 a.m. A special launch will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m. sharp.

* * *

The distribution of prizes won at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association will take place at the Rifle Range at 5:30 p.m. this evening. Tea will be served to members and friends.

* * *

Chinese Christians in Shanghai have filed a protest with General Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian general, against his recent activities in connection with the overthrow of President Li Yuan-hung.

* * *

Captain J. A. Murphy, of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, is sailing on the Fengtien for a year's trip in the United States.

Tokio Editor Sees No Harm To Japan In Singapore Base

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, July 7.—The Asahi, in an editorial article on the Singapore base, sees nothing against Japan in the British naval plan, which, it says, was decided on in 1882, when Japan's Navy was practically non-existent, but was abandoned when the naval struggle in the North Sea intensified.

The paper expresses the opinion, however, that it would be more consistent with the spirit of the Washington Conference if the Naval Agreement extended to restriction of auxiliary fleets and naval-base construction.

Greek-Turkish Questions Settled

(Reuter's Service)

Lausanne, July 7.—Another stage towards the settlement with Turkey has been reached by a complete agreement between M. Venizelos and Ismet Pasha on all outstanding points of difference between Greece and Turkey.

A settlement of the question as to whether the Turks shall pay interest to foreign bondholders in paper francs, instead of gold francs, as demanded by the Allies, still lags.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 5.—It is reported from Lausanne that certain questions which have remained pending between Greece and Turkey have been finally settled at a meeting of Greek and Turkish experts. The departure shortly for Angora of the Turkish military experts and the Turkish experts for territorial and political questions is announced as their labors have finished.

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THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
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NOT THE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS OUR BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

TO HOLD COURT IN TIENTSIN AND HARBIN

Judge Lobingier To Leave For North On July 30

Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier of the United States Court for China announced yesterday that he would go to Tientsin and Harbin to hold sessions of the American Court there on July 30.

Judge Lobingier has the criminal docket at the court here cleaned up at the present time and has made exceptional progress in disposing of many of the civil suits that gathered up during his absence from China, and he feels that he can leave Shanghai at the end of the month to the best advantage.

In addition to several criminal and a number of civil cases which he will hear in Tientsin the Judge will hear several cases at Harbin at the conclusion of the Tientsin session. He will also spend several days visiting in Peking before he returns to Shanghai.

Shoop and Chalaire and Schuhl and Schoenfeld will be represented at both sessions, but it is not known whether any other Shanghai attorneys will attend or not.

United States Court

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, July 9, 1923, at 3 p.m.

Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; motion on bill of exceptions. Williams, Franklin and Faison; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2192, The Chinese Merchants' Bank v. The Far East Trading Co., Inc.; motion for judgment by default; Francisco Villanueva Conlu.

Cause No. 2193, The Chinese Merchants' Bank v. The Far East Trading Co., Inc.; motion for judgment by default; Francisco Villanueva Conlu.

Cause No. 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co., Inc.; motion for judgment by default: Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Harding Thanks Poincare For His "Fourth" Telegram

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 6.—President Harding has replied warmly, thanking President Millerand for his telegram on the occasion of Independence Day.

M. Poincare this morning received Lord Crewe, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Herrick, the American Ambassador.

The Chamber of Deputies, which terminated the vote on the Budget Expenditure during the night, this afternoon heard Mm. Dumesnil, Maro Sagnier and de Magallon on French policy at the Vatican.

Admiral de Bon, whose death is announced today, was present as a naval expert at the Washington Conference.

The Marseilles Chamber of Commerce yesterday held a reception in honor of M. Carde, the Governor-General of French West Africa, who explained the economic program of the colony. First amongst the Governor's cares is the improvement of the equipment and exploitation of the ports of Dakar, Conakry, Grand Bassam and Octonou and the perfection of the various cultivations of French West Africa.

Keep free from colds by taking regular courses of SCOTT'S Emulsion, which not only heals the delicate passages of the throat and lungs, but provides nourishment for the promotion of energy and for the building up of the body.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

THE BEST FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

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Higher Bank Rate Ends Uncertainty

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 5.—Although the rise in the Bank Rate was not generally expected, it has been received with a certain amount of relief because it ends a state of uncertainty. It is said that the advance in the Rate has been made with a view to curtailing American borrowing on the London market, where the rate for money previously was 1¼ percent below the rate in New York.

In some financial quarters the opinion is expressed that the movement will retard the long-expected improvement in trade; in others it is expected that there will be a slowing down of the British Government's measures for deflation. In consequence of the rise in the Rate, Sterling on New York rallied to $4.56 but has since relapsed to $4.55⅛.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on July 3, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	„	18-30
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	34-36
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	„	15-20
Mandari	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	15-20
Salmon	„	20-25
Samli	„	40-50
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	none
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Duck	„	70-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	„	45-50
Banana	„	8-10
Chestnuts	„	none
Melons	each	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	„	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Oranges	„	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	12-15
Plums	„	12-15
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	10-12
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Broad Beans	per lb.	12-16
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	„	4-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	6-8
Peas	„	16-18
Green Corn	each	3-4
Leeks	per bunch	3-4
Parsnips	„	3-4
Onions	„	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.80-$2.00
Radishes	„	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	16-18
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.60
Barley	„	$4.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.60
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	„	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
House Coal	„	17.25

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SITUATIONS WANTED

RETURNED metallurgical and mining engineer from States, six years' experience at present engaged outport. Wishes position in Shanghai either with engineering firm or factory. Address Elliot Yuh, 36 Yuen-Mei-Li, Dixwell Road. 60291 J 10

EXPERIENCED stenographer and typist (American woman) wishes position. Apply to Box 1088, THE CHINA PRESS. 60292

WANTED. Teacher leaving for States in Fall desires to act as governess or companion in part payment of passage. Apply to Box 1098, THE CHINA PRESS. 60318 J 8

COMPETENT Chinese stenographer and typist, knowing general office routine, desires position. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 1103, THE CHINA PRESS. 60337 J 8

LADY typist can undertake shorthand or typing work after 3 p.m. daily. Reasonable salary for permanent work. Apply to Box 1100, THE CHINA PRESS. 60323 J 8

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

EXPERIENCED Chinese at present employed seeks position as supervising salesman capable of taking complete charge of general advertising. Apply to Box 703. THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 169

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations in French, Italian, Spanish, Russian and German, done by experienced translator formerly connected with Inter-Allied Technical Board. 20, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351. 60142

AMERICAN 27, with eight years' business experence in the Far East, seeks position. Energetic, capable adaptable and a hard and conscientious worker. No objection to outports. For particulars, apply to Box 1090, THE CHINA PRESS. 60304 J 12

EXPERT typist and translator wants work of any kind after office hours. Write to Tsiang, 134, Tung Kia Doo, Nantao. 60263 J 8

BROKE, but must eat, can fill any position from bank manager to ricksha coolie. Give me a chance. Apply to Box 1082, THE CHINA PRESS. 60277 J 8

FOREIGN youth with knowledge of bookkeeping, typing, filing, general office routine and the local dialects, desires immediate position. A. 1. testimonials. Remuneration no object. Address Box 1071, THE CHINA PRESS. 60244 J 11

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VACANT August 1st, house at 289, Avenue Joffre. Rent $40. Fittings must be taken over, also Victrola with cabinet and 50 records for $180. For further particulars, apply at above premises. 60335 J 8

TO LET, 4 roomed furnished house, with garden, Dixwell Road. Rent. Tls. 45. furniture and fittings to be taken over at moderate price. Apply to Box 1087, THE CHINA PRESS. 60290 J 10

TO LET, four room house, Bubbling Well district. Tls. 75.00. For particulars, inquire 40, Bubbling Well. T. F. 170

HOUSE to let, in Haining Road. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Apply to Box 1077, THE CHINA PRESS. 60268 J 8

SMALL house, fully furnished. Avenue Joffre. five rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen and pantry, modern plumbing and electricity, newly screened, tram passes door, garage handy. Tls. 100 monthly. Will rent for year and a half. Call C. 3627 for further information, between hours of 3 and 5. 60265 J 12

FOR RENT. Temporary occupation-Building on Avenue Edward VII. Very reasonable rental. Also vacant land for storage purposes similarly located. Apply to Box 1061, THE CHINA PRESS. 60223 J. 10

FURNISHED house, to let in French concession for ten months, up to date in every respect, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, two, living rooms, Central heating, copper screened throughout, Telephone etc., Apply to Box 1056, THE CHINA PRESS. 60212 J. 10

TO LET, in French Concession, a six roomed house, all well finished, painted and nice wall paper, verandah facing South, two bathrooms attached, hot and cold water, and garage. Apply to 278, Rue Lafayette. 60053 J 10

SIX roomed house to let, French Concession, near tram. Complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage. Apply to the Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulate. T. F. 180

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, American or English lady teacher for teaching English conversation at teacher's residence, one hour per day. Apply stating terms to Box 1021, THE CHINA PRESS. 60276

CHINESE lessons in local dialect offered by college student in exchange for English conversation. Apply to Box 1093, THE CHINA PRESS. 60302 J 8

PROFESSIONAL

ALICE CHANG, masseuse and manicurist, work done at her house or will visit customers. Apply 1475 Avenue Road, near Medhurst Road, above Wah Ing Shoe Maker. 60313

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

TO LET, one large bright room with foreroom, bathroom and private entrance. 45, North Szechuen Road, first floor. Doctor Eergshtam. 60309 J 8

OFFICES to let, corner of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads, For particulars, please apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank-Ningpo Road. 60247

OFFICES for rent: No. 10 Nanking Road, No. 15 Nanking Road, No. 17 Jinkee Road and No. 21 Jinkee Road. Particulars on application. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 65. T. F. 185

OFFICES to let, Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Building, 50 Avenue Edward VII, third and fourth floors, modern, large and small. Rental includes rates, elevators, light and water. Please apply Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Ltd., 50 Avenue Edward VII. 60019 J 8

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by Commercial office temporarily smart young Chinese lady typist. Stenography unnecessary. Part time optional. Apply giving full details, stating remuneration expected, to Box 1089, THE CHINA PRESS. 60324 J 10

WANTED. An American or English lady teacher to teach English 2 hours a day in the morning. Salary $60 per month. Please apply personally to Nanyang Commercial Academy. Carter Road off Shanghaikwan Road. 60339 J 8

WANTED immediately for theater stage, two girls for part in dance drama. New talent trained quickly. Aoral Dances Co. Phone West 2855. 60305 J 8

WANTED, clerk for book store. Must speak good English and furnish reliable guarantee. Apply in own hand writing to Box No. 1075, THE CHINA PRESS. 60264 J 8

WANTED: An American woman as file room clerk. Application should be made in applicant's own hand writing to the American Consul General, Shanghai. 60231 J 8

WANTED: Foreign printer who is experienced in all departments. Apply to Box 1067, THE CHINA PRESS. 60241 J 8

WANTED: Experienced foreign proof reader. Apply to Box 1068 THE CHINA PRESS. 60241 J 8

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TO LET, well furnished flat, with kitchen, use telephone, facing South. Moderate rent. Also furnished single room, 34 Wayside Road. 60325 J 13

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TO LET, in best part of French Concession, two or three rooms, newly decorated, well furnished as flat, for two bachelors or married couple, all modern conveniences, telephone etc, with full board for two persons $250 per mensem. Can be also arranged to be let unfurnished or without board. Apply to Box 1099, THE CHINA PRESS. 60322 J 11

TO LET, one furnished flat with kitchen, light, water, gas, and telephone. Apply to 41, Range Road. 60311 J 10

FLAT to let, two large and one small rooms, kitchen and baths with geyser, garden, adults only, 12 Darroch Road. 60289 J 8

UNFURNISHED self contained flat, two rooms, bathroom, kitchen, to let, best part, Western district, use of nice garden, tennis. Phone West 3630 for particulars. 60297 J 12

TO LET, fully furnished flat, immediate occupation, good locality, facing South, Western district. Apply to Box 1091, THE CHINA PRESS. 60296 J 10

TO LET, furnished flat, two large rooms, glass verandah, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters. 41, Markham Road, (near Carter Road). 60309 J 8

FURNISHED, three roomed flat, two bed, dining room, kitchen, bath, verandah. Apply 36, Quinsan Road. 60239

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COMFORTABLE furnished small room, with bath, garage, tennis. Tel. W. 3941 or apply 8 Yates Road. 60344 J 11

NICELY furnished room, all modern conveniences. Very reasonable. 210, Bubbling Well Road. Phone West 2003. 60332 J 8

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CENTRAL, to let, with board, well furnished large front room with verandah, bathroom attached, 19a North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848. 60208 J 10

TO LET, large furnished room with bathroom attached. Also small room without board, 58 Range Road. 60303

TO LET, one large room, with verandah and bathroom attached. Full board. Please apply 28, Carter Road, or phone West 1912. 60334

TO LET. Large single residential room, with attached bathroom, in French Concession near The Bund. Rental Tls. 40 including taxes, light and water. Apply to Box 1104, THE CHINA PRESS. 60338 J 10

AVAILABLE close to the New American School, in the best part of French Concession. Private American family, one, two or three well furnished rooms, with splendid board, at very moderate Summer rates. West 1262. 495, Avenue Joffre. 60326 J 8

TO LET, Central, near the Bund, immediate occupation fully furnished bed-sitting room with large bathroom with hot and cold water, and private kitchen. Rent Tls. 50.00 Please apply to Box 1092, THE CHINA PRESS. 60301 J 10

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 132

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 56039

62 Seymour Raod. 7 big rooms plus servants' quarter at Tls. 120 month. Available Aug. 1st. Tel. C. 7311. 60233

TO LET, furnished attic room with bath, breakfast optional. 41, Markham Road, (near Carter Road). 60300 J 8

NEAR French Park, beautiful double and single room with separate and modern bath, separate or together, also small single room. French supervision and cooking. Moderate price. 127, Route Vallon. Phone W. 3125. 60274 J 13

BEAUTIFUL rooms and flat, furnished or unfurnished with or without board, at 96 Roi Albert, one minute from tram. J 10

ROOMS TO LET, a large cosily furnished bedroom, with private bathroom, and open verandah facing South, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, also two small bedrooms. Good food, good cooking good service under entire new European management and supervision. House very cool and good open surroundings, and has a good tennis lawn. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs, or telephone West 3073. 60260 J 10

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

NICELY furnished double room in good building, one block from Bund and Nanking Road. Suitable for couple or two friends, ideal for business people. Excellent table. A real home with congenial people Tennis club privileges if desired 'Phone Central 797. T. F. 183

FURNISHED, South rooms with bath attached, excellent cusine. $70 to 100 single, 110 to 150 double. 34, Haskell Road. 59966 J.11

AMERICAN family offer bedroom, bathroom and meals served privately to gentleman of quite habits, in cool house with large private grounds, close to town. This is a home—not a boarding house. For further details. Apply to Box 1044, THE CHINA PRESS. 60185 J. 8.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, on Avenue Dubail, two unfurnished rooms with verandah and bath (kitchen or board optional). Moderate charge. Apply to Box 1078, THE CHINA PRESS. 60269 J 8

APARTMENTS WANTED

FLAT or apartment, unfurnished, three rooms, kitchen, bath, wanted from the 1st August. Or willing to share house. Apply to Box 1097, THE CHINA PRESS. 60317 J 8

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSE for sale, immediately, modern eight room house, all modern conveniences, Two mow of land, excellent location, Frenchtown. Owner leaving. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Central 65. T. F. 184

HOUSE FOR SALE, No. 5, Singapore Road, six large, six small rooms, terrace, kitchen, bathroom, cellar, garden, tennis court and garage, etc. Price 31,000 taels. Apply to Box 905, THE CHINA PRESS. 59801 J.11

FOR SALE: Complete furnishings of a nine roomed house for sale cheap. Apply to Box 874, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 177

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, Pekinese dog, female, white with tan spots, name "Poupee." Finder will be rewarded if returned to 118 Weihaiwei Road. 60328 J 11

LOST, on July 6th, pointer dog, liver and white, name Fritz. Finder kindly communicate with W. Schulz c-o American Drug Company or 354A, Weihaiwei Road. Reward if necessary. 60342 J 11

LOST. July 4, Kodak brown leather case. Reward. Apply to Box 1068, THE CHINA PRESS. 60287 J 12

FEVERISH FABLES

TRAINS
NOT A SIGN OF THE 3:17 = I CERTAINLY INTEND BUYING THAT GOOD-FOR-NOTHING ENGINEER A DECENT WATCH TO GO BY
FRANK CLARK CHICAGO
DEC 5-18

USED CARS

STUDEBAKER SPECIAL SPORT ROADSTER, just repainted and overhauled, little used. Five brand new tires. Phone Central 402.

FOR SALE. Hudson Sedan. Latest model. Fully equipped and in perfect condition throughout. Used only about four months. For further information and demonstration. Apply to Box 1105, THE CHINA PRESS. 60338 J 10

FOR SALE, One small 4 cylinder Studebaker touring car, in good condition. Owner purchased larger car. For particulars and demonstration, apply to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Tel. W. 1641. 60265 J 8

CADILLAC four passenger coupe, repainted, overhauled, new tires. Always owner driven and very economical. Phone Central-402. 60219 J. 10

STUTZ five seater touring car, recently overhauled and repainted, smart appearance, very little used. Please apply to 123, Weihaiwei Road. 60018 J 14

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd. T. F. 156

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RELIABLE foreigner or Chinese with Tls. 6000 in paying import and export business. Apply to Box 1095, THE CHINA PRESS. 60314 J 10

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, Antique violin made by Jacobs Stainer. Abeam prope Ocnipontum, in 1656. Apply to Kern, 42 Haining Road. Call evenings between 7-8 o'clock. 60270 J 8

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 2

SALES, 61 Dixwell Road. Tuesday and Thursday mornings. A new lot of Szechuen crepe of the cheaper quality. Raw silk etc. 60286

FOR SALE. One ton Ford truck, closed body, coach finish, complete, condition excellent, run but 20 miles. Apply to Box 1102, THE CHINA PRESS. 60239 J 14

HARLEY DAVIDSON, motor cycle with side car in excellent condition for sale immediately. Owner leaving Shanghai. Please apply to Box 1096, THE CHINA PRESS. 60315 J 10

FOR SALE. Harley Davidson 7-9 h.p. combination, electric equipment, all in good order. Apply Crompton, 41, Minghong Road. 60321 J 11

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 79

BABY Indian motor cycle engine excellent condition. On view at Bartlett Yung Co., 17 Honan Road. Price Tls. 135. net. 60310 J 8

HOUSEBOAT; Perfect condition, new tackle, towing bits for tug or shore. Interior finish redwood by Tai Chong. Wardrobe, parallel bunks, built-in sideboard, Separate bathroom, flush closet, lavatory, kitchen, dining room, crews quarters, cable hatch, newly finished. Length 55 feet. All windows screened, glazed, shuttered. Appointment, telephone West 1443. 60298 J 10

ONE rubber tyred ricksha just overhauled new tubes and tyres Owner going home. Price $60. Can be seen at 106, Range Road. 60283 J 8

COLUMBIA graphonola, solid mahogany case, cabinet, 125 records, excellent condition. Bargain quick sale. Apply to Box 1072, THE CHINA PRESS. 60227 J 14

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail. Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

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16	17	18	19	20
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26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box .....The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%' (feet)—" (inches) etc., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.

Y.M.C.A. SCHOOL GRADUATES CLASS OF 68 STUDENTS

The 22nd annual graduation exercises of the Day Department of the Y.M.C.A. Schools was held at the Association building Saturday morning. The students of the school, the faculty and many friends were present. The principal of the Educational Department, Mr. Z. J. Tsu, presided. His report showed a successful year with an average attendance of 500 students.

This year diplomas were given to sixty-eight graduates divided into the following departments: English Academic, 22; Chinese Academic, 18; English Commercial, 16; Chinese Commercial, 12.

These diplomas were presented by Mr. Fong F. Sec, representing the Board of Directors.

Fourteen students of the school received rolls of honor for good character, studentship and a perfect record of attendance. These were presented by Mr. K. P. Chang of the Ching Fong Company, representing the Educational Committee. At the same time prizes were distributed for athletics, English essay writing, Chinese essay, writing and Chinese oratorial and debating contests.

An interesting feature was the presentation of prizes by the students to six teachers whom the graduating class desired to honor.

The Summer session of the Evening Department of the Y. M. C. A. Schools will be held on the evening of July 17.

The summer session of the Association Day School will open on July 11 for two months which will allow students an opportunity for review and training in commercial subjects.

MANY PROMINENT MEN ATTEND MR. FUNATSU'S FETE

A garden party was given by Mr. T. Funatsu, the Japanese Consul-General, at his residence at 15 Seymour Road, yesterday to Chinese officials and prominent Chinese and Japanese merchants. Among those present were Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and his secretaries, Messrs. S. K. Chen and N. T. Yang; Mr. Shen Pao-chang, magistrate of Shanghai City; General Wang Yu-nung, aide-de-camp of General Ho Feng-lin, Mr. S. Sakuragi of the Council; Mr. Hori, Mr. H. Yokotake and Mr. S. Shimada of the Consulate; Mr. Fong Chu-pa, vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Wang I-ting, Mr. Wei Tsung-yew, Mr. Chung Mung-yew, Judge T. S. K. Loh, Magistrate Kwan Chun, Yu Cin-wan, Chee Chi-show, Nien Yung-ching, Li Leh and Chang of the Mixed Courts and others.

Weddings

DEARDEN—TWIGG

Miss Kathleen O'Brien Twigg daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul O'Brien Twigg of 5 Yulin Road became the bride of Mr. Norman S. Dearden, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Dearden of Hull, England, at a very pretty wedding at the British Consulate-General and Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday.

The Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, Dean of the Cathedral, officiated at the church ceremony.

The bride wore a charming gown of white flowered georgette draped, with girdle of orange blossoms and a tulle veil. She carried a sheaf of white gladiolus and water lilies. She was given away by her father.

Her sister, Miss Evelyn Twigg, her bridesmaid, wore a flowered mauve organdy gown and mauve hat. She carried a sheath of mauve Lupins. The flower girl, Miss Joy Lavington, was dressed in apricot georgette and carried a rustic basket of apricot colored Dahlias. Mrs. Twigg wore silver grey crepe de chine and lace and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

Mr. C. Goldrei acted as best man and Mr. H. Thomas and Mr. T. M. Rudall as ushers.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Twigg and the happy couple left for Peking where they will spend their honeymoon. Mrs. Dearden's going away dress was a charming rose colored georgette and black lace hat.

THE SUN SHINES EAST, THE SUN SHINES WEST AND THE XS POLICY'S STILL THE BEST

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Whose Assets exceed £2,000,000

MUTT & JEFF -:- Mutt Shouldn't Confuse Jeff With Such Fancy Words -:- By Bud Fisher

I HEARD A NOISE LAST NIGHT—IT MUST HAVE BEEN JEFF GETTING BACK FROM HIS CALIFORNIA TRIP!
M-M!
CHEERIO, OLD THING!
—AND BELIEVE ME, MUTT IT WAS SOME TRIP! SAN DIEGO!! AH!!! SAN DIEGO, THAT'S THE PLACE!
PERFECT CLIMATE, I UNDERSTAND!
I GUESS YOU MUST HAVE HAD A BULLY TIME DRINKING IN THE OZONE!!
WELL, I DIDN'T NOTICE THE NAME OF THE PLACE, BUT IT WAS ONE BLOCK FROM THE DEPOT!
?
?!

News Brevities

Admiral Anderson, Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, has arrived at Tientsin on the "General Alava." He expects to visit in Peking for ten days.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott sailed for Tsingtao on the s.s. Kanchow.

* * *

H's Grace C. Constantini, the Apostolic Delegate to China, sailed on the s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei yesterday en route Peking where he will establish himself in the Palace recently donated for his use by the Chinese Catholics.

* * *

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate in the British Supreme Court, sailed for his vacation at Weihaiwei on the s.s. Fengtien yesterday.

* * *

612 bales of raw silk, 56 bales wild silk and 225 bales waste silk were shipped to Lyons and ports on the M.M. steamer Chili last Friday.

* * *

A Chinese lodging house proprietor was fined $30 in the Mixed Court yesterday for allowing opium smoking at 362 Shantung Road.

* * *

Mr. C. H. Gonda, well-known Shanghai architect, is leaving today by the Shanghai-Peking Express for Tientsin, where he has under construction the new home of the China and South Sea Bank. He expects to be away from Shanghai about two weeks.

* * *

Mr. C. W. Atkinson, manager of the Standard Oil Co., and his family left yesterday by the President Wilson for America on a five months' holiday. While visiting various places in America, they will make their head-quarters in New York.

* * *

A "preparatory office" for the "Shanghai Parliament" has been opened in Avenue des Deux Republiques, states the Chinese press.

* * *

Members of the Catholic Club are requested to note that there will be Holy Mass with Holy Communion on board the U. S. S. Huron at 8:30 a.m. A special launch will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m. sharp.

* * *

The distribution of prizes won at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association will take place at the Rifle Range at 5:30 p.m. this evening. Tea will be served to members and friends.

* * *

Chinese Christians in Shanghai have filed a protest with General Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian general, against his recent activities in connection with the overthrow of President Li Yuan-hung.

* *

Captain J. A. Murphy, of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, is sailing on the President Wilson for a year's trip in the United States.

Tokio Editor Sees No Harm To Japan In Singapore Base

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, July 7.—The Asahi, in an editorial article on the Singapore base, sees nothing against Japan in the British naval plan, which, it says, was decided on in 1882, when Japan's Navy was practically non-existent, but was abandoned when the naval struggle in the North Sea intensified.

The paper expresses the opinion, however, that it would be more consistent with the spirit of the Washington Conference if the Naval Agreement extended to restriction of auxiliary fleets and naval-base construction.

Greek-Turkish Questions Settled

(Reuter's Service)

Lausanne, July 7.—Another stage towards the settlement with Turkey has been reached by a complete agreement between M. Venizelos and Ismet Pasha on all outstanding points of difference between Greece and Turkey.

A settlement of the question as to whether the Turks shall pay interest to foreign bondholders in paper francs, instead of gold francs, as demanded by the Allies, still lags.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 5.—It is reported from Lausanne that certain questions which have remained pending between Greece and Turkey have been finally settled at a meeting of Greek and Turkish experts. The departure shortly for Angora of the Turkish military experts and the Turkish experts for territorial and political questions is announced as their labors have finished.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weakness.
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De Laroche Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.5, London.
SEE THAT MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

TO HOLD COURT IN TIENTSIN AND HARBIN

Judge Lobingier To Leave For North On July 30

Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier of the United States Court for China announced yesterday that he would go to Tientsin and Harbin to hold sessions of the American Court there on July 30.

Judge Lobingier has the criminal docket at the court here cleaned up at the present time and has made exceptional progress in disposing of many of the civil suits that gathered up during his absence from China, and he feels that he can leave Shanghai at the end of the month to the best advantage.

In addition to several criminal and a number of civil cases which he will hear in Tientsin the Judge will hear several cases at Harbin at the conclusion of the Tientsin session. He will also spend several days visiting in Peking before he returns to Shanghai.

Shoop and Chalaire and Schuhl and Schoenfeld will be represented at both sessions, but it is not known whether any other Shanghai attorneys will attend or not.

United States Court

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, July 9, 1923, at 3 p.m.

Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; motion on bill of exceptions. Williams, Franklin and Faison; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2192, The Chinese Merchants' Bank v. The Far East Trading Co., Inc.; motion for judgment by default; Francisco Villanueva Conlu.

Cause No. 2193, The Chinese Merchants' Bank v. The Far East Trading Co., Inc.; motion for judgment by default; Francisco Villanueva Conlu.

Cause No. 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co., Inc.; motion for judgment by default; Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Harding Thanks Poincare For His "Fourth" Telegram

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 6.—President Harding has replied warmly, thanking President Millerand for his telegram on the occasion of Independence Day.

M. Poincare this morning received Lord Crewe, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Herrick, the American Ambassador.

The Chamber of Deputies, which terminated the vote on the Budget Expenditure during the night, this afternoon heard Mm. Dumesnil, Marc Sagnier and de Magallon on French policy at the Vatican.

Admiral de Bon, whose death is announced today, was present as a naval expert at the Washington Conference.

The Marseilles Chamber of Commerce yesterday held a reception in honor of M. Carde, the Governor-General of French West Africa, who explained the economic program of the colony. First amongst the Governor's cares is the improvement of the equipment and exploitation of the ports of Dakar, Conakry, Grand Bassam and Octonou and the perfection of the various cultivations of French West Africa.

Keep free from colds by taking regular courses of SCOTT'S Emulsion, which not only heals the delicate passages of the throat and lungs, but provides nourishment for the promotion of energy and for the building up of the body.

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"FARM" Brand - - - - - $1.15 lb.

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Higher Bank Rate Ends Uncertainty

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 5.—Although the rise in the Bank Rate was not generally expected, it has been received with a certain amount of relief because it ends a state of uncertainty. It is said that the advance in the Rate has been made with a view to curtailing American borrowing on the London market, where the rate for money previously was 1½ percent below the rate in New York.

In some financial quarters the opinion is expressed that the movement will retard the long-expected improvement in trade; in others it is expected that there will be a slowing down of the British Government's measures for deflation. In consequence of the rise in the Rate, Sterling on New York rallied to $4.56 but has since relapsed to $4.55⅛.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on July 3, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	„	18-30
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	24-26
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	„	15-20
Mandari	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	15-20
Salmon	„	20-25
Samli	„	40-50
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	none
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Duck	„	70-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	„	45-50
Banana	„	8-10
Chestnuts	„	none
Melons	each	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	„	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Oranges	„	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	10.15
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	12-15
Plums	„	12-15
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	10-12
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Broad Beans	per lb.	12-16
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	„	4-7
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	6-8
Peas	„	16-18
Green Corn	each	3-4
Leeks	per bunch	3-4
Parsnips	„	3-4
Onions	„	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.80-$2.00
Radishes	„	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	16-18
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.60
Barley	„	$4.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.60
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	„	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
House Coal	„	17.25

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SITUATIONS WANTED

RETURNED metallurgical and mining engineer from States, six years' experience at present engaged outport. Wishes position in Shanghai either with engineering firm or factory. Address Elliot Yuh, 36 Yuen-Mei-Li, Dixwell Road. 60291 J 10

EXPERIENCED stenographer and typist (American woman) wishes position. Apply to Box 1088, THE CHINA PRESS. 60292

WANTED. Teacher leaving for States in Fall desires to act as governess or companion in part payment of passage. Apply to Box 1098, THE CHINA PRESS. 60318 J 8

COMPETENT Chinese stenographer and typist, knowing general office routine, desires position. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 1103, THE CHINA PRESS. 60337 J 8

LADY typist can undertake shorthand or typing work after 3 p.m. daily. Reasonable salary for permanent work. Apply to Box 1100, THE CHINA PRESS. 60323 J 8

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

EXPERIENCED Chinese at present employed seeks position as supervising salesman capable of taking complete charge of general advertising. Apply to Box 703, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 169

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations in French, Italian, Spanish, Russian and German, done by experience translator formerly connected with Inter-Allied Technical Board. 20, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351. 60142

AMERICAN 27, with eight years' business experence in the Far East, seeks position. Energetic, capable adaptable and a hard and conscientious worker. No objection to outports. For particulars, apply to Box 1090, THE CHINA PRESS. 60304 J 12

EXPERT typist and translator wants work of any kind after office hours. Write to Tsiang, 134, Tung Kia Doo, Nantao. 60263 J 8

BROKE, but must eat, can fill any position from bank manager to ricksha coolie. Give me a chance. Apply to Box 1082, THE CHINA PRESS. 60277 J 8

FOREIGN youth with knowledge of bookkeeping, typing, filing, general office routine and the local dialects, desires immediate position. A. 1. testimonials. Remuneration no object. Address Box 1071, THE CHINA PRESS. 60244 J 11

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HOUSES TO LET

VACANT August 1st, house at 289, Avenue Joffre. Rent $40. Fittings must be taken over, also Victrola with cabinet and 50 records for $180. For further particulars, apply at above premises. 60335 J 8

TO LET, 4 roomed furnished house, with garden, Dixwell Road. Rent Tls. 45. furniture and fittings to be taken over at moderate price. Apply to Box 1087, THE CHINA PRESS. 60290 J 10

TO LET, four room house, Bubbling Well district. Tls. 75.00. For particulars, inquire 40, Bubbling Well. T. F. 170

HOUSE to let, in Haining Road. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Apply to Box 1077, THE CHINA PRESS. 60268 J 8

SMALL house, fully furnished. Avenue Joffre. five rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen and pantry, modern plumbing and electricity, newly screened, tram passes door, garage handy. Tls. 100 monthly. Will rent for year and a half. Call C. 3627 for further information, between hours of 5 and 5. 60266 J 12

FOR RENT. Temporary occupation-Building on Avenue Edward VII. Very reasonable rental. Also vacant land for storage purposes similarly located. Apply to Box 1061, THE CHINA PRESS. 60223 J. 10

FURNISHED house, to let in French concession for ten months, up to date in every respect, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, two living rooms, Central heating, copper screened throughout, Telephone etc., Apply to Box 1056, THE CHINA PRESS. 60212 J. 10

TO LET, in French Concession, a six roomed house, all well finished, painted and nice wall paper, verandah facing South, two bathrooms attached, hot and cold water, and garage. Apply to 278, Rue Lafayette. 60053 J 9

SIX roomed house to let, French Concession, near tram. Complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage. Apply to the Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulate. T. F. 180

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, American or English lady teacher for teaching English conversation at teacher's residence, one hour per day. Apply stating terms to Box 1521, THE CHINA PRESS. 60276

CHINESE lessons in local dialect offered by college student in exchange for English conversation. Apply to Box 1093, THE CHINA PRESS. 60302 J 8

PROFESSIONAL

ALICE CHANG, masseuse and manicurist, work done at her house or will visit customers. Apply 1475 Avenue Road, near Medhurst Road, above Wah Ing Shoe Maker. 60313

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

TO LET, one large bright room with forereom, bathroom and private entrance. 45, North Szechuen Road, first floor. Doctor Bergsham. 60309 J 9

OFFICES to let, corner of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads, For particulars, please apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank-Ningpo Road. 60247

OFFICES for rent: No. 10 Nanking Road, No. 15 Nanking Road, No. 17 Jinkee Road and No. 21 Jinkee Road. Particulars on application. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 65. T. F. 185

OFFICES to let, Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Building, 50 Avenue Edward VII, third and fourth floors, modern, large and small. Rental includes rates, elevators, light and water. Please apply Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Ltd., 50 Avenue Edward VII. 60019 J 8

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by Commercial office temporarily smart young Chinese lady typist. Stenography unnecessary. Part time optional. Apply giving full details, stating remuneration expected, to Box 1089, THE CHINA PRESS. 60324 J 10

WANTED. An American or English lady teacher to teach English 2 hours a day in the morning. Salary $60 per month. Please apply personally to Nanyang Commercial Academy. Carter Road off Shanghaikwan Road. 60339 J 8

WANTED immediately for theater stage, two girls for part in dance drama. New talent trained quickly. Aoral Dances Co. Phone West 2855. 60305 J 8

WANTED, clerk for book store. Must speak good English and furnish reliable guarantee. Apply in own hand writing to Box No. 1076, THE CHINA PRESS. 60264 J 8

WANTED: An American woman as file room clerk. Application should be made in applicant's own hand writing to the American Consul General, Shanghai. 60231 J 8

WANTED: Foreign printer who is experienced in all departments. Apply to Box 1067, THE CHINA PRESS. 60241 J 8

WANTED: Experienced foreign proof reader. Apply to Box 1068 THE CHINA PRESS. 60241 J 8

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, well furnished flat, with kitchen, use telephone, facing South. Moderate rent. Also furnished single room, 34 Wayside Road. 60325 J 13

FOR RENT, beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms, bath and verandah with board, private American home. Meals served separately if desired. Vicinity Columbia Club. Exceptionally cool. Phone West 3239. 60316 J 8

TO LET, in best part of French Concession, two or three rooms, newly decorated, well furnished as flat, for two bachelors or married couple, all modern conveniences, telephone etc, with full board for two persons $250 per mensem. Can be also arranged to be let unfurnished or without board. Apply to Box 1099, THE CHINA PRESS. 60322 J 11

TO LET, one furnished flat with kitchen, light, water, gas, and telephone. Apply to 41, Range Road. 60311 J 10

FLAT to let, two large and one small rooms, kitchen and baths with geyser, garden, adults only, 12 Darroch Road. 60289 J 8

UNFURNISHED self contained flat, two rooms, bathroom, kitchen, to let, best part, Western district, use of nice garden, tennis. Phone West 3630 for particulars. 60297 J 12

TO LET, fully furnished flat, immediate occupation, good locality, facing South, Western district. Apply to Box 1091, THE CHINA PRESS. 60296 J 10

TO LET, furnished flat, two large rooms, glass verandah, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters. 41, Markham Road, (near Carter Road). 60300 J 8

FURNISHED, three roomed flat, two bed, dining room, kitchen, bath, verandah. Apply 36, Quinsan Road. 60239

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED. Godown space, 1000 square feet, centrally located, monthly rate. Reply to Box 1101, THE CHINA PRESS. 60327 J 11

SUMMER RESORTS

TO LET. Kuling, new house, furnished, 4 bedrooms and sleeping porch, dining room and large living room. Magnificient view, near the Gap. $475. Apply P. O. Box 251 or Phone C. 650. 60343 J 11

PRIVATE HOTEL, Lot No. 1 Mokanshan. Single and double nicely furnished rooms to let, in private hotel, Mokanshan, with garden and tennis court. For particulars apply to 1 Ferry Road. Tel. W. 1987. 60193 J. 8.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant one small front room, facing South.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

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55626

Eighteen Quinsan Gardens
Cleanest, coolest, quietest rooms in Shanghai, Private baths throughout. Best food in town. Real American home Cooking Telephone North 844.

COMFORTABLE furnished small room, with bath, garage, tennis. Tel. W. 3941 or apply 8 Yates Road. 60344 J 11

NICELY furnished room, all modern conveniencca. Very reasonable. 210, Bubbling Well Road. Phone West 2663. 60332 J 8

IN CENTRAL district, to let, two large comfortable rooms with separate bathroom attached, 2 Astor Terrace. Tel. N. 138. 60320 J 8

CENTRAL, to let, with board, well furnished large front room with verandah, bathroom attached, 19a North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848. 60208 J 10

TO LET, large furnished room with bathroom attached. Also small room without board, 58 Range Road. 60303

TO LET, one large room, with verandah and bathroom attached. Full board. Please apply 28, Carter Road, or phone West 1912. 60331

TO LET. Large single residential room, with attached bathroom, in French Concession near The Bund. Rental Tls. 40 including taxes, light and water. Apply to Box 1104, THE CHINA PRESS. 60338 J 10

AVAILABLE close to the New American School, in the best part of French Concession. Private American family, one, two or three well furnished rooms, with splendid board, at very moderate Summer rates. West 1262. 495, Avenue Joffre. 60326 J 8

TO LET, Central, near the Bund, immediate occupation fully furnished bed-sitting room with large bathroom with hot and cold water, and private kitchen. Rent Tls. 50.00 Please apply to Box 1092, THE CHINA PRESS. 60301 J 12

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 132

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 56039

62 Seymour Raod. 7 big rooms plus servants' quarter at Tls. 120 month. Available Aug. 1st. Tel. C. 7311. 60233

TO LET, furnished attic room with bath, breakfast optional. 41, Markham Road, (near Carter Road). 60300 J 8

NEAR French Park, beautiful double and single room with separate and modern bath, separate or together, also small single room. French supervision and cooking. Moderate price. 127, Route Vallon. Phone W. 3125. 60274 J 13

BEAUTIFUL rooms and flat, furnished or unfurnished with or without board, at 96 Roi Albert, one minute from tram. J 10

ROOMS TO LET, a large cosily furnished bedroom, with private bathroom, and open verandah facing South, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, also two small bedrooms. Good food, good cooking good service under entire new European management and supervision. House very cool and good open surroundings, and has a good tennis lawn. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs, or telephone West 3073. 60260 J 10

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

NICELY furnished double room in good building, one block from Bund and Nanking Road. Suitable for couple or two friends, ideal for business people. Excellent table. A real home with congenial people Tennis club privileges if desired 'Phone Central 797. T. F. 182

FURNISHED, South rooms with bath attached, excellent cusine. $70 to 100 single, 110 to 150 double. 34, Haskell Road. 59966 J.11

AMERICAN family offer bedroom, bathroom and meals served privately to gentleman of quite habits, in cool house with large private grounds, close to town. This is a home—not a boarding house. For further details. Apply to Box 1044, THE CHINA PRESS. 60185 J. 8.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, on Avenue Dubail, two unfurnished rooms with verandah and bath (kitchen or board optional). Moderate charge. Apply to Box 1078, THE CHINA PRESS. 60269 J 8

APARTMENTS WANTED

FLAT or apartment, unfurnished, three rooms, kitchen, bath, wanted from the 1st August. Or willing to share house. Apply to Box 1097, THE CHINA PRESS. 60317 J 8

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSE for sale, immediately, modern eight room house, all modern conveniences, Two mow of land, excellent location, Frenchtown. Owner leaving. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Central 65. T. F. 184

HOUSE FOR SALE, No. 5, Singapore Road, six large, six small rooms, terrace, kitchen, bathroom, cellar, garden, tennis court and garage, etc. Price 31,000 taels. Apply to Box 905, THE CHINA PRESS. 59801 J.11

FOR SALE: Complete furnishings of a nine roomed house for sale cheap. Apply to Box 874, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 177

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, Pekinese dog, female, white with tan spots, name "Poupee." Finder will be rewarded if returned to 118 Weihaiwei Road. 60328 J 11

LOST, on July 6th, pointer dog, liver and white, name Fritz. Finder kindly communicate with W. Schulz c-o American Drug Company or 354A, Weihaiwei Road. Reward if necessary. 60342 J 11

LOST. July 4, Kodak brown leather case. Reward. Apply to Box 1068, THE CHINA PRESS. 60287 J 12

FEVERISH FABLES

USED CARS

STUDEBAKER SPECIAL SPORT ROADSTER, just repainted and overhauled, little used. Five brand new tires. Phone Central 402.

FOR SALE. Hudson Sedan. Latest model. Fully equipped and in perfect condition throughout. Used only about four months. For further information and demonstration. Apply to Box 1105, THE CHINA PRESS. 60338 J 10

FOR SALE, One small 4 cylinder Studebaker touring car, in good condition. Owner purchased larger car. For particulars and demonstration, apply to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Tel. W. 1641. 60265 J 8

CADILLAC four passenger coupe, repainted, overhauled, new tires. Always owner driven and very economical. Phone Central-402. 60219 J. 10

STUTZ five seater touring car, recently overhauled and repainted, smart appearance, very little used. Please apply to 123, Weihaiwei Road. 60018 J 14

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd. T. F. 156

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RELIABLE foreigner or Chinese with Tls. 6000 in paying import and export business. Apply to Box 1095, THE CHINA PRESS. 60314 J 10

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, Antique violin made by Jacobs Stainer. Abeam prope Oenipontum, in 1656. Apply to Kern, 42 Haining Road. Call evenings between 7-8 o'clock. 60270 J 8

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 2

SALES, 61 Dixwell Road. Tuesday and Thursday mornings. A new lot of Szechuen crepe of the cheaper quality. Raw silk etc. 60286

FOR SALE. One ton Ford truck, closed body, coach finish, complete, condition excellent, run but 20 miles. Apply to Box 1102, THE CHINA PRESS. 60239 J 14

HARLEY DAVIDSON, motor cycle with side car in excellent condition for sale immediately. Owner leaving Shanghai. Please apply to Box 1096, THE CHINA PRESS. 60315 J 10

FOR SALE. Harley Davidson 7-9 h.p. combination, electric equipment, all in good order. Apply Crompton, 41, Minghong Road. 60321 J 11

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 79

BABY Indian motor cycle engine excellent condition. On view at Bartlett Yung Co., 17 Honan Road. Price Tls. 135. net. 60310 J 8

HOUSEBOAT; Perfect condition, new tackle, towing bits for tug or shore. Interior finish redwood by Tai Chong. Wardrobe, parallel bunks, built-in sideboard, Separate bathroom, flush closet, lavatory, kitchen, dining room, crews quarters, cable hatch, newly finished. Length 55 feet. All windows screened, glazed, shuttered. Appointment, telephone West 1443. 60298 J 10

ONE rubber tyred ricksha just overhauled new tubes and tyres Owner going home. Price $60. Can be seen at 106, Range Road. 60283 J 8

COLUMBIA graphonola, solid mahogany case, cabinet, 125 records, excellent condition. Bargain quick sale. Apply to Box 1072, THE CHINA PRESS. 60237 J 14

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

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Street _____ Number of Insertions _____

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21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box ..... The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%—' (feet)—" (inches) et c., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.

The Crimes Of The Military Governor Tien Proclaimed

The subjoined extraordinary Circular, evidently printed by the thousand, has been circulated very freely in Peking among foreigners by an organisation which has not disclosed its identity. It is very useful if for no other reason than that its dramatic phrasing bears the impress of truth, whilst its revelations regarding the state of the Shantung troops can be checked up by the International Commission that visited Tsaochuang. We leave the English as it stands in the actual broadsheet.

It has already been long enough for us, the people of Shantung, to suffer from the cruelty. The loss in properties is countless and the danger of lives is threatening. It is he, Governor Tien, who has caused it. Though we might eat up his flesh and sleep on his skin, how we could get compensated. Nevertheless, the Government having just depended on him, is no willing to dismiss him and makes apology for it. This is why, the mindful persons, beating their breast, prayed for help from Heaven with a feeling of uneasiness. Alas! as long as Pei Yu is alive, the calamities of Cheng will be endless, and Ching Fu existing, the difficulties of Su are unceasing. As we are out of patience, we cannot but proclaim his crimes to the friendly countries, and ask you to give support to the truth and get rid of the traitor in order to relieve us from the fire and water.

His Crimes are detailed as follows:

1—In dealing with the people

As Governor Tien is a covetous man by nature, he cares for nothing except money. When he found out that He, as mere Military Governor, could not satisfy his desire, by deducting the pay of his troops, he began to motion for the post of the Civil Governor as well. Since he got hold of the two positions, he declared that the provincial revenue is deficient and started to raise debts in excess and levy taxes in advance. All the magistrates, who are able to squeeze the people, are rewarded by promotions. When the people felt unbearable, and appealed to him, he gave no ears to them. What is most hateful is the collapse of the Yellow River. Owing to his abuse of the Preservative Fund appropriated, he could not get it properly repaired during that Spring. So that the River broke down and overwhelmed hundreds of villages, giving the people thereabout a terrible loss. When the Shantungese saw the right and petitioned him to get it soon amended, he, with intent to become rich, estimated $5,000,000 for it. As the people here only rated it for $1,000,000, he got angry and dropped it, for a long time, until the Civil Governor Hsung, having taken over the office made a contract of $1,000,000 and got it nearly finished. Considering of this, his heart is known.

2—In dealing with the bandits.

It has already been many years for the province of Shantung to be subject to the bandits. The sufferances of the people are unspeakable. When Chang Shu-yuan was the Military Governor, he got them destroyed once. After the arrival of Tien Chung-Yu, who has a force of one division and sixteen brigades under his control but permits the robbers to spread far and wide, without sending any troops to put an end to it. It was only because that he was intending to save the removal expense, a sum of $280,000 appropriated for his own use. In consequence of that, the accident of Lincheng has suddenly broken out and endanged the foreigners on board the train. The troops which stationed thereabout, by Nos. 5, 6 and 20 brigades, must take responsibility for it. After this event, he petitioned the Government to have him remain in Office, in order to make conclusion of it. So he has made much advantage to have telegrams sent, and deputies sent with views to make peace with the bandits. Though his plans are still in failure, he has already used up a lot of 364,000 dollars. Moreover, the peacemakers, who got into the den of the robbers, saw with their own eyes, that the munitions possessed by the bandits are really with the marks of certain brigade on it. And while the meeting was held, the sound of firearms were heard, on hearing of which, a certain robber got up and said that it is certain brigade in want of money, and ordered someone to be sent with the money for a quantity of munitions in return. By which we can easily prove that they are surely colleagued with each other. And the brigade is brigand, brigand and brigade. How can we expect to clear off one party by the other.

3—In dealing with the troops.

The expenditure of troops, in Shantung, amounted to $7,000,000 with which all the troops could easily be fully paid, as real numbers are merely 60 percent of the fixed ones, nevertheless they are used to be paid in arrears of over 6 months. In comparing with the past, there is a surplus of more than $1,000,000 which goes yearly to his own pockets so that, his troops are double-minded with him, instead of co-operating with their Governor they are colleaguing with the robbers and making money by sale of munitions to them.

4—In dealing with the newsagents.

As he knows well that he is not popular and afraid to be called upon by the papers, he made his way to bribe the newsagents at Peking and Tientsin, though most of them are not corrupted but some of them are befooled by him. As to the papers here, all the drafts must be censored by the Police magistrate. In order to cancel those articles which might be unpleasant to him before they are published. In disobeying this order the "Min Chu Erh Pao" has been closed.

5—In dealing with provincial assembly.

On the commencement of the election, he drew out of the munition fund a sum of $250,000 to purchase those members who might promise to help him in maintaining his position and extorting the people. As most of the members are straight minded instead of being tempted. They have made up their mind to give an eye to him. When he sees that his scheme fails him, he made his troops to besiege the Provincial Hall. And sent some rascals to make troubles on purpose. With intent to prevent it from completed. So that the chairmen could not be produced for one year and half till General Hsung's arrival.

6—In dealing with the officers.

During the period of his control as civil and military Governor, all the important and fertile posts were filled by his relatives and intimates, and most of the magistrates are purchased from him. So that when Civil-Governor Haung taking over the office, he protected the officers appointed by him with his utmost so that General Hsung cannot get them changes in order to carry out his new policy.

7—In dealing with the Government.

Nearly all the staffs and attendants of the President who might come in touch with him have received his bribes so that they have to conceal the truth for him before the President lest his crimes may be heard. Now he takes advantage of the so-called highest question and informs the President that he can back up him in defence of Tsao Kun, so the President shows him more favor and give him more confidence. It is the very cause that the people of Shantung, leaving no stone unturned, cannot get rid of this traitor. Good Heaven! what we have done to deserve such sufference. How long it will be last!

In short. The Military Governor Tien's crimes are enormous, he has no strength to control his troops and destroy the robbers at all. How can he make a proper conclusion of the Lincheng case? If his position is still retained, we are afraid that the bandits, in other parts of Shantung, will take example of them, in capturing more foreigners, as they consider that is the short cut to be taken for becoming rich and getting positions. The foreigners, who are preaching or trading in Shantung, are numberless, then what measures should be taken to secure both their lives and properties afterward.

Now the best plan for you foreigners, is to assist our government to get Generral Tien to be dismissed and punished in accordance, before the Government makes good choice for a man of most ability to be Military Governor of Shantung in his stead, in order to destroy the outlaws and maintain the peace. How fortunate you foreigners are! How fortunate we

Exterminator To Rest Until Autumn

Louisville, Ky.—Exterminator, for which a Western spring campaign was planned in the winter by Willis Sharpe Kilmer, who is still determined that Old Bones shall beat Man o' War's American money earning record of $249,475, and if possible top the world's record of $291,375, held by the English champion, Isinglass, will be rested until September.

Exterminator has been lame since he failed in a renewal of the Old Dominion Handicap at Havre de Grace, to beat Chickvale in a $2,500 added money race, that would have put him at the top of the American thoroughbred money earners' heap. He is not hopelessly broken down, as the hysterical reports first sent out about his lameness held. He will be racing again in the autumn, after a summer's rest at Mr. Kilmer's Remlik Hall Farm in the Tidewater of Virginia.

To those who have articles to sell in America, we place at their disposal our services and solicit correspondence. No requisition is too large—no inquiry too small—all letters will receive prompt and detail replies.

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Police Kidnap Sinclair At Free Speech Meet

Upton Sinclair

UPTON Sinclair, noted author and Socialist, was spirited away from a Free Speech meeting in Liberty Hall, Los Angeles, California, by a detail of police, headed by Police Chief Oaks.

21,000 NOW OUT IN DOCK STRIKE, AGITATOR HELD

Communist In Liverpool Arrested; Warehousemen Out

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 6.—The dock strike continues to extend. Four thousand coal-portors and employees of short sea trading vessels struck this afternoon, bringing the total number of strikers in London to 21,000.

A further 500 dockers in Liverpool, who were engaged in loading Alfred Holt liners on the China services, struck today but it is anticipated that they will return to work this week-end.

The dockers on strike in Manchester have been joined by 400 warehousemen. The warehouses and the road to the docks have been picketed and business is practically at a standstill.

At a meeting of strikers in London today it was resolved to continue the strike until the employers agreed to their terms.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 6.—McQuiggan, a prominent participator in the Liverpool dockers' strike and a Communist, has been arrested. He was charged with disorderly conduct and remanded.

Passengers Arrived

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Master Ivanoff, Miss Arndt, Mr. H. E. Brown.

Per M.M. s.s. Angkor from Marseilles: Messrs. Boques, Baltazar, Weymel, Priem Andre, Molines, Miss Jacquier, Mr. and Mrs. Caffin, Messrs. Andres Gutierez, Angele, Sung, Pepino Guisepie, Miss Haberlach; from Port Said: Mme Mariam Rosentoul; from Saigon: Mgr. Lecroart, R. P. Truxier; from Hongkong: Messrs. Y. M. Hum, H. W. Hum, Lau King-sai, Li Tak-sang, Louis Barbaret, C. M. Barradas, Wong Sin-ching, H. C. Browell, Yung Shon-yut, Hamilton, Misses M. Moennich, J. Davis, G. Dieterle.

Per C. M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Bishop and Mrs. Malony, Messrs. Hansett, C. F. Franklin, Markoff, K. Kozlemco, Lebedieff.

"FOR WHICH I AM VERY THANKFUL"

Transvaal Lady Tells How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Rescued Her from a Legacy of Sickness Left by Malaria.

As in the Far East, Malaria is responsible for many breakdowns of health in South Africa. Here is the experience of Mrs. G. J. Viljoen, a Dutch lady living at 93 Spruit street, Pretoria, Transvaal.

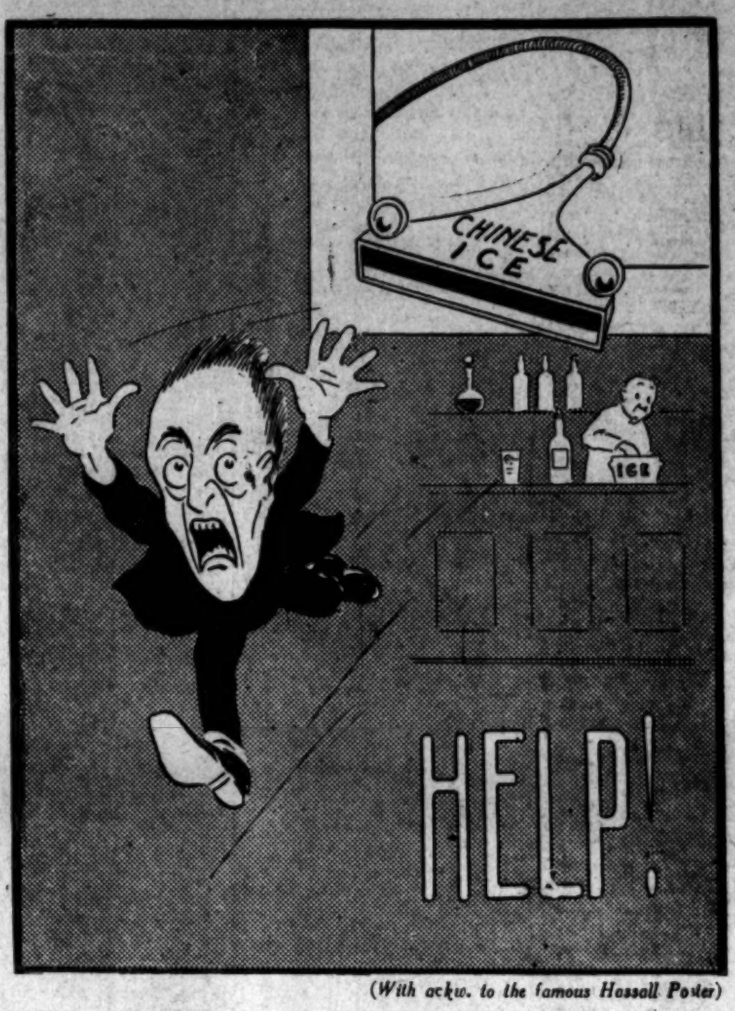
"About eighteen months ago I was restored to perfect health, for which I am very thankful," Mrs. Viljoen says. "Prior to that time for almost two years I was a terrible sufferer. The upset of my health dates from an attack of malarial fever, the after-effects of which I could in no way remove. My blood seemed to become thin and poor; my head was nearly always dizzy, and I had splitting headaches. My digestive organs became disordered, and I suffered horribly after eating anything of a solid nature. I had pains all through my body, my heart was very weak, and I suffered from palpitation. I was in despair, and thought my days were numbered. I had medical advice, and various were the medicines and remedies prescribed for me, including sleeping powders, as I was tortured with insomnia. The healthful functions of Nature were upset (I speak of menstruaton). Thank goodness, this has all been changed, and life is now what it used to be, and I am happy and healthy. This restoration I have no hesitation in saying is entirely due to a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

There is health in every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for sufferers from anaemia, debility, nervous weakness, indigestion, rheumatism, the after-effects of malaria and other fevers, skin disorders and the special aches and ills of ladies, because these Pills purify and enrich the blood, build up the nerves, revitalize the whole system. Chemists everywhere sell them, or post free, $1.50 per bottle, $8- for six bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

KRASSIN REMOVED

(Reuter's Service)

Moscow, July 6.—M. Krassin has been removed from his position as head of the Russian Trade Delegation in London.



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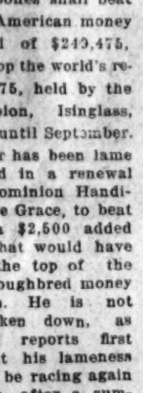

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The Divorce Laws Of England

The divorce laws of England are the worst that are known in the civilised world, according to Lord Birkenhead, who recently addressed a largely attended public meeting in Westminster in support of reform and amendment of the law relating to divorce. Lord Birkenhead is President of the Divorce Reform Union. There no chicanery, no trick which the English Judges had not been compelled to employ in administering the laws of divorce, he declared.

That chicanery was not true of the Bench in any other department of the law, the speaker said, for in every other department they were allowed to apply fine judicial minds to the problems which came before them. In administering the laws of divorce, however, a series of humiliating compromises for which the Legislature alone was responsible had reduced them to be instruments of a humiliating system.

In introducing the speaker the Chairman, Mr. Hocking, pointed out that the Union had been able through constant agitation to get established the department which assisted poor people to bring their cases before courts of law, and to get divorce cases heard at Assize Courts. A wise illegitimacy bill was now on its way through the Houses of Parliament. They were not satisfied with the Equality bill, for that was only one plank in their program, and they would work until they got Lord Buckmaster's complete bill passed by Parliament.

Referring to the Royal Commission on Divorce, Lord Birkenhead said it was composed of many of the ablest and most competent men in the country, who, by an overwhelming majority, had recommended a series of reforms of the divorce laws, not a single one of which up to that moment had been carried out. The blame did not lie upon the shoulders of the House of Lords but upon the House of Commons. He explained that in the days when they heard comparisons between the House of Lords and the House of Commons and in days in which they had been told that it was the influence of the Church which had impeded reform in this vital social matter, it should be remembered that in two successive years the House of Lords, a body always a Tory assembly, reinforced in discussions of the kind by the Bishops who were always antagonistic, had by overwhelming majorities affirmed their belief in the justice of the report of the majority of the commission.

Lord Birkenhead had read the speech of the Home Secretary upon the "paltry measure" then before the House of Commons. He described the speech as "impertinent and advised the Home Secretary to address himself more closely to the difficulties of his own Government upon other subjects.

The first vital issue to which the Home Secretary would do well to apply himself was as to whether there was any fundamental difference of morality between the Scottish and the English which required a fundamentally different system in relation to the Divorce Court, he said. He asked Mr. Bridgeman or some equally inspired spokesman among the opponents of Lord Buckmaster's bill and the Union to inform them if there was something so fundamentally different between the morality of the people of England and the people of Scotland that a system which had been found to work so profoundly to social advantage north of the Tweed would produce all the mischief they were being invited to believe it would cause south of the Tweed. He said he was not prepared to accept the bill which had been introduced in the House of Commons, and he had not the slightest intention of accepting the dictum of Mr. Bridgeman that this was the last word of the Government.

The speaker said he did not care whether it was the present Government or some other Government; as long as he sat in the House of Lords and saw a partial and inadequate measure he would propose amendments to make that measure complete. Those who believed in the divorce law reform did not intend to take their orders from Mr. Bridgeman or from the present or any other Government. They were basing their case for reform upon social justice, he declared.

A woman married to a criminal and homicidal lunatic was tied to this person for life. Where the Union and the public to treat this proposal as the "last word" of the Legislature and the people, and only say they were sorry for her unfortunate plight. They would be betraying the whole cause of civilisation, Lord Birkenhead thought, if they could not give a more just or saner answer than this. The Legislature was responsible and it could send a greater meassage of hope to such a woman and others similarly situated.

Lord Birkenhead referred to at least five important measures affecting divorce which had been included in the report of the Royal Commission, and all of which, he said, were being impeded by the House of Commons. He was not hostile to the Church, he explained, but was extremely sympathetic toward nineteen out of twenty of its activities. However, the Church of England at that moment was using the whole of its influence and the whole of its force against the report of the Royal Commission.

Those opposing the reforms in the Parliament were characterised as extremely vocal and articulate. In the constituencies they were formidable because they were prolific in the use of postage stamps. The average Member of Parliament was more impressed by the number of letters he received from constituents than by any other single circumstances, and that was the only respect in which they had been defeated. In the House of Lords they had had the whole Church organised against them. The late Government was extremely sympathetic to the reform. He had tried and others had tried to obtain a bill which the Government would support, but always they were met by the House of Commons resistance, he said.

The proposed reforms would not succeed, said Lord Birkenhead, until the people of the country who realised the cruelty and injustice of the existing laws were able to organise themselves to supply a counter-balancing force to those who were supplying the moving power against them. He advised his audience not to accept any partial reform; if they did so they would lose the driving power which lay behind the whole major reform, he said. They would never succeed unless they fought those in the Church of England who were opposed to the reforms. He believed in the Established Church, but one which would obey the law. He had no use, he said, for a clergyman who claimed the advantage of establishment and set up his own system of laws.

A resolution moved by Lord Birkenhead at the conclusion of his address, and which was adopted, reads:

"That this meeting deplores that the Government refused to grant facilities this session for a debate on Lord Buckmaster's bill and points out that any bill which makes adultery the only ground for divorce is totally inadequate; that the mass of evidence examined by the Royal Commission in 1910 conclusively proved that there were other grave causes which were justifiable grounds for divorce; and calls upon the Government to give legislative effect to the recommendations of the majority report of the Royal Commission."

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A Dog Converted

BY THOMAS L. MASSON

Bat Bristler, the big collie, who certainly looked anything but spiritual, was sitting on the last step as Teddy Boy the Airedale sidled up and rubbed his short skirt on the lattice-work.

"You don't believe that dogs come back from the happy barking grounds," said Bat, his sharp black nose turning right into the angle of Teddy Boy's eyes. "Well, neither did I until this morning. But they do come back. I've seen 'em."

"You mean," said Teddy Boy, "that the spirits of all dogs"—

"Yes, sir; that's what I firmly believe. The spirit of that measly little mongrel in the next block may be lording it over you and me in the hereafter."

"Woof! You're an easy mark."

"You want to see for yourself?"

"Surest thing you know. Tell me how you make it out."

"Well, you know that nice little water spaniel over the way; he's a medium. He can do the trick. He's under some sort of control—I think it's a coyote—but at any rate it works. He's out in the barn now having a seance. First, he begins to tremble, then shakes all over, and pretty soon the spirits all troop out."

"Can you see 'em?"

"Can you! Why, you can feel their fur. All the old friends you ever fought with will come right back; you can sniff 'em; you can touch 'em; you can hear 'em."

"You're stuffing me."

"Come on and see."

"Lead me to it."

The two dogs got up, looked simultaneously up and down the street, and then quite nonchalantly—just as if there were not any big doings on hand—strolled out to the rear and into the barn. There were a few faint barks and whines from the inside and then all was quiet.

An hour later they emerged. Teddy Boy's tail was dropping on the ground. Plunged in deep thought, he never uttered a sound until they had both resumed their former positions on the front steps.

"Are you convinced?" asked Bat, with an air of triumph.

"How could I be otherwise? My whole life has been changed. It was a wonderful experience. To think that the spirits of all dogs go on and on, forever and forever, mounting from one plane to another—astonishing, isn't it? But that isn't all."

Teddy Boy paused; he scratched his whiskers meditatively and convincingly against the lattice work.

"No," he continued, "that isn't all. Look out there."

He rumed up his lips a trifle and nodded in the direction of the street. Several pedestrians were pasing.

"You see those people," he said. "If dogs have souls, then human beings may have them. They do! Their spirits will also come back."

Bat the Collie turned the full force of his black nose once more upon his trusting comrade. His tail bristled with contempt. He edged away.

"Woof! Woof!" he exclaimed. "Why, you'd believe anything!"

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A Menace To The Nation

How The Japan Chronicle Views Prohibition

Not very long ago, when the United States authorities not only permitted the citizen to buy a drink but took good care to see that it was a drink of a reasonable degree of purity and wholesomeness, it would, in so temperate a country, have been regarded as an extravagance of teetotal fanaticism, to declare that drinking was a menace to the nation. Here and there, of course, was the "weaker brother," but for the vast majority it was merely a matter whether alcoholic drinks were wholesome. Laboratory tests showed that they lowered vitality, but to stay up late, or to drink tea, or eat corned beef, or forget the fifteen-minute exercises, all lower vitality, and people who pay great attention to all these things are on the way to becoming morbid health-cranks, and can't lower the vitality worse of any. However, those who were convinced of the inadvisability of permitting so much of liberty as would leave a citizen able to do himself even the least bit of harm, succeeded in making the manufacture, importation, sale or consumption of alcoholic liquors a criminal offence. As regards the results of prohibition, no two people say the same thing. Each is very much inclined to see what he looks for. To get a drink has become for some the national sport. To others, more disposed to conform to convention, it seems something not quite respectable to dodge the law. Some will tell you that there is more drinking than before. It is probably true that some people make a point of drinking who never thought of such a thing before. But there can be very little doubt that the total consumption of alcohol has greatly declined. The prohibition agents are themselves responsible for a good deal of confusion of thought. They are like our War Office propagandists in war-time, who told us one day that we had them on the run, and then, fearful of a slackening in the national effort, told us the next that we were facing defeat. So too the prohibition agents tell us one day that an infinitesimal quantity of liquor escapes their notice, and the next that the Rum Fleet is descending on the doomed coast more terrible than the Spanish Armada was to Elizabethan England.

We may, steering discreetly between these different testimonies, safely say that there is to-day very little alcoholic liquor consumed in the United States—much less than the moderate quantity that was consumed before the Volstead Act came into force. When, therefore, President Harding gets up at Denver, and announces that lawless drinking is becoming a menace to the nation, he can hardly mean that the amount of alcohol consumed threatens the physical health and moral stamina of a hundred million citizens. The adventurous individual may be menaced by the fact that it is nobody's business to see that his drink is not compounded of wood alcohol, but not the nation. If Mr. "Easyfoot" Johnson, or the lady who used to break glass with a hatchet in order to prove the evils of drink, used such an expression, nobody would take any notice of it. But President Harding is an eminently sane and moderate man, and is in a position which imposes a check on extravagances of public speech. So when he says that lawless drinking is a menace to the nation, it is time that the nation took notice. Since the menace did not exist before, it is only natural to look for it in the introduction of the prohibition law. There had for many years been in the United States a widely spread conviction that alcohol was altogether bad; teetotalism steadily increased, and in a few more years it is probable that the consumption of alcoholic liquors—or of the more potent ones at any rate—would have come to be looked upon much as we look upon the habitual use of opium. "Booze," in short was going under. But those most interested in this consummation could not wait. They wanted to make it compulsory, and they made a political issue of it. It was a wonderful piece of political manipulation, because it was put through by a minority. On the other hand, this minority had the advantage of fighting for a definite, clearcut object. Many of those who did not want prohibition were indifferent, and comparatively few cared to incur the taunt that they were fighting for their beloved "booze."

The anti-prohibitionists might have put up a better fight had they really known what was coming, and the prohibitionists might have been less enthusiastic. The situation created was that suddenly a series of actions that until that moment had been perfectly lawful and respectable became criminal. Neither the world nor human nature had changed overnight, and it was impossible to make people understand that the things that they had seen done yesterday by people of the highest moral integrity could today be criminal acts. It is only the law that makes it a crime, and the law, therefore, is merely an unwarrantable interference with our liberties and tastes. This starts off a very dangerous train of thought. People begin to consider the law not as a moral standard but as something prescribed for the benefit of other people, and therefore to be infringed whenever it is safe and convenient to do so. The great company who patronise the bootlegger today have a weakened respect for the law. And it cannot be said that the prohibition agents have done anything to restore that respect, for they hold every law except that of prohibition in contempt. An American's house is no longer his castle. It is liable to invasion and search at any time. Indeed, it is at time very difficult to distinguish between the conduct of bandits and that of prohibition agents. A great war was fought in Europe without altering the three mile limit—which is merely a historical memory of the range of primitive artillery. But the prohibition agents want to extend their sovereignty over fifty thousand square miles of ocean. So much for the freedom of the seas! They carry out their searches and confiscations in a manner that would bring a blush to the face of a pirate, and they fire on suspected shipping as though they thought the war was still going on. They recognise no law and no liberty while they are on the hunt for alcohol. And with all this, quite a fraction of them are corrupt, ready to accept bribes and to do bootlegging in or out of office hours. Under their regime both liberty and respect for the law rapidly diminish.

There is yet another danger, and one on which President Harding laid special emphasis. Some States, finding the liquor-hunt far more demoralising than the liquor itself, have repudiated responsibility for the enforcement of prohibition. This may be the beginning of the end of Volsteadism. But that the Act should fall into desuetude through the refusal of the States to enforce it is the consummation least to be feared. President Harding pointed to a much greater danger—that enforcement will take its part in the struggle that is always going on between State sovereignty and centralisation. The creating of a sufficiently strong Federal prohibition police will inevitably bring into being a body of men who will be regarded as enemies by the general public and by none more than by the civil authorities and police of each State. The President himself says that the situation would be fraught with possibilities of disaster. He is clearheaded enough to see this, but he nevertheless threatens to be a new Frankenstein and to create the monster if the States do not undertake the enforcement of prohibition. If he does create this body of Federal prohibition police, and it is strong enough to be successful, other uses will be found for it besides that of preventing the importation of alcohol, and it will become the greatest menace yet seen to American liberties. In spite of the ill success of teetotal nations and races, it may be admitted as a theory that mankind would be better without alcohol, but it can hardly be admitted that mankind would be so much better without it that it is worth while to sacrifice all liberty and all respect for law and order to achieve the end in view. The passion for depriving other people out of their liberty seems incurable, and there could be hardly a more deplorable example than that of making compulsory an abstinence which was increasing continually by persuasion and conviction. President Harding sees the harm that it has done and the greater harm threatening that it threatens to do. But he lacks the courage to refrain from

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Putnam Weale On Chang Tso-lin

An interesting pen picture of Chang Tso-lin, the dictator of Manchuria, is drawn by Putnam Weale in The Far Eastern Times in the fourth of his series of articles on "What I Found In Manchuria."

"When we were sitting opposite one another at a dinner, something came up which touched upon the age of those present," he writes. "He asked my age. I told him."

"That is curious," he said to the assembled company. "I am 49 Chinese, or 48 according to western calculation—only two years older than you. Look at our faces. I look 20 years older."

It was true, the terrific career he has been through and the pace he has had to set for the others has lined his face. He was hardly over 40 when he became virtual dictator of Manchuria; and he has struggled desperately and generally in absolute silence to get where he now is. And today, by an almost imperceptible series of modifications, without letting go of any essential part of the machinery he has somehow withdrawn from his previous super-active life, leaving the organisation and control of Manchuria to the provincial assemblies, and the able lieutenants, as a gesture for all China to see and note.

Any person who knows Mukden accurately can measure this from the fact that he has built a modern mansion in which he lives and transacts his business beside the old Yamen. He has stepped aside, actually as well as in the spirit. Always a neat man, always careful, precise and yet a lover of good things, the new house is a mirror of the new man who has withdrawn by an almost imperceptible series of modifications from the previous superactive life.

Why has he withdrawn? Because he has in a marked degree what most Chinese have not got in the European sense, the critical faculty. The critical faculty, the power of picking out what will be ultimately proved helpful, discriminating between shoddy and good value—has been developed to an almost uncanny extent, seeing that the man has never been farther away from Manchuria than Chihli province. Times have changed, so he changes too. He has been much helped by his son on whom he dotes. But never does the stern old face relax when the son is there; and never does he flinch, at least publicly, from absolute army discipline with the son who as a brigadier stands stiffly to attention. That I think is typical of him, a very un-Chinese trait, more Manchu or Mongol in its tendency since both these branches of the Turanian family have something of the soldier spirit unknown in philosophic China.

An active life reaching its summit before 45 is an achievement anywhere in the world, although it is a fact not generally known that in China men have always got on rapidly when they got on at all. Both Li Hung-chang and Yuan Shih-kai were not much over 40 when they got to the top as Tientsin Viceroy. If you take a list of all the prominent men during the past fifty years you will find that they nearly all reached the high-water mark at 40 and thereafter lived on their reputations. Put when it is considered that Chang Tso-lin had no one to help him, that he lifted himself up by sheer energy from a small and rather poor village, the achievement is more markable than Li Hung-chang's or Yuan Shih-kai's since both of these had powerful friends at Court. How did he rise. This is the story told me by his friend—

When Chang Tso-lin was only a poor boy, his village was raided by hunghutze and his elder brother was murdered. Young Chang was filled with a deep sense of wrong but did nothing hastily. He took advice from the village elders. "If your brother is killed why should you spare those who have killed him?" they said laconically.

The boy understood. He gathered together his friends—and discovering the whereabouts of the families of the bandits exacted a vengeance like the Corsican vendetta. Alarmed by this reprisal, the local magistrate tried to seize the young man and his friends. They fled and together organised a band like Robin Hood's which levied on the rich and left the poor alone. The so-called mandarin road (Imperial highway) ran from Mukden through his district, the Hsinmintun, Liao river belt. The band, well mounted and well-armed were so much masters of the locality, that when the Russo-Japanese war came the Japanese command solicited their help. They were reorganised for Guerilla warfare. There was no money given—only arms and supplies; and in the obscure history of the Russian Right wing, which constantly lapped over into the west Liao neutral territory they played a decisive role.

After that war he was made Colonel of a cavalry regiment—his men being enlisted just as in the Indian army irregular corps such as Skinner's Horse have become the 1st Bengal Lancers.

He was in Central Manchuria when the revolution came, and he rode with his men into Mukden without drawing bridle. The Lan Tien Wei revolutionary group failed to effect their purpose largely because of him, and soon he was openly governor of Mukden. That is the whole story in brief, a Chinese version of the Man on Horseback.

Now he sits in Mukden, waiting on events.

Girl Egoists

BY CHARLES MCEVOY

There are some women who are too self-centered to love. They don't know it. They are perfectly sure of their own charm, and usually they have heaps of qualities which merely average girls do not possess.

They dance divinely. They play superbly and can be counted on to do anything really well. Sometimes they are also domesticated. In short, they have every quality which is to be desired in the perfect woman.

But they seldom marry. They seldom even have a lover. Their tragedy is that they are in love with themselves.

The girl egoist is invariably aided and abetted by her family. Probably she is pretty as well as talented. She has a host of friends. Such a host, indeed, that as they drop out others take their places and the missing ones are never missed.

The truth passes unheeded until it is too late. And the truth is that no man likes the girl who is utterly wrapped up in herself. The crying need of all love is to be noticed. It is a simple truth so easily overlooked, but there never yet was a real mating in which the wonder and beauty of the thing did not come from the joy of a man discovering a girl who was interested in him—a girl discovering a man who was absorbed in the mystery of herself.

— — — —

And this is exactly where the girl egoist fails. Let her be more beautiful than it is human to be, let her possess gifts out of all reason, but if her every word reveals the obsession of self there is no man who would not rather go on waiting for ever for the girl who can recognise that he also has an existence.

This is just where the plain girl will always score and the lovely girl, even if she does marry, will be the recipient—be she an egoist—of those amazing letters that are the feature of suits for the restitution of conjugal rights:

"My dear Penelope,—I am sorry, but it is simply no use. Nothing will ever induce me to return to you. The whole thing is utterly and obviously hopeless. I am willing to blame myself and I have nothing to say against you at all, except that life with you is unbearable."

What has happened is that a husband has made the unforgivable discovery that he is of no consequence. Egoism is the assured root of marital disaster. When a man meets the girl he could love, let him cut her right out if he finds that she talks of nothing but herself.

There is only one person whom the girl egoist can make happy. One need not name her.

A Manufacturer Of Jokes

The writing of a popular farce is the subject dealt with by a correspondent in the Pall Mall Gazette. He writes:

Since finishing "Nightie Night" I have discovered why writers of humour have a reputation for being the most serious people in the world. The sad and sober business of manufacturing laugh is enough to make anyone serious; the realisation of this is what takes all the fun out of trying to be funny.

To produce a laugh off hand under the stimulus of good company is easy; it is being done every day, and no one thinks anything about it. But to sit down in front of a typewriter and in cold blood transmit to paper something, that you feel will produce a laugh six months or a year hence, is quite another story, for a typewriter is a sorry exchange for good company and the monotonous click of the keys anything but laugh-inspiring. Then, too, much depends on one's mood. What seems irresistibly funny one day seems lamentably sad the next.

In writing farce this is a real obstacle. It is such a temptation to play Pene ope and destroy at night all one has accomplished during the day.

SOBER JUDGMENT

This is one of the great advantages of collaboration; two persons so seldom agree upon destroying the same line. But a funny situation, while side-splitting at the beginning, often ceases to be funny, mildly amusing even when one has lived and suffered and died with it for 24 hours. This, then, is where sober judgment must step in. Otherwise the greatest farce in the world might never get beyond the first scene. For in writing farce one cannot depend wholly on one's sense of humor. Sense of humor must be backed up by judgment; and the better the judgment, the better the farce. As my grandmother once said to me in telling me how to make a certain sort of buscuits for which she was justly famous: "A pinch of this, a dash of that, and a bit of something else." "But just how much of each?" I asked; "I can't follow directions like that." "That's where you'll have to use your judgment," she replied. "And if you haven't any judgment, you'd better not try to make them." And this is what I have discovered about farce. You may have all the ingredients, including even a plot, but you are liable to have a terrible time putting them together if you haven't acquired a good farce judgment.

DIRECT HITS

A laugh is a first impression. An audience can't analyse what has been said, decide it is funny and then laugh about it. Whatever the point is, it must hit them right between the eyes.

They must laugh first and think afterwards, and if in thinking of it afterwards they laugh again, so much the better for the work you have done. But first of all the audience must laugh, for laughter is the life of farce. The difficulty is to retain your first impression.

You hit on what seems an excruciatingly funny situation, and you think it is funny through several stages of rewriting. Then comes a day when you say to yourself: "I wonder if this is so funny after all?" This is a danger signal, the point where you would undo all the work you have done, were it not for the judgment that tells you the first impression was good; stick to that.

But having written a farce, the worst is yet to come; if you are lucky it is to be produced, and then—the first night I think there can be no keener torture in the world than to have written something you feel to be truly funny until that psychological moment when the curtain rises on the opening performance.

Your spirits run in exact opposition to the curtain, with the same degree of speed. You wonder why you did it; you wish you hadn't. You wonder how long the curtain will stay up; how long the audience will stand it.

If they had known of this form of agony at the time of the Spanish inquisition, they would have used it as their pet performance.

Then when you have stood the strain just as long as you can, the audience kindly laughs. You catch your breath and come back. At the play progresses, they laugh some more, and you realise they laughed at it in the first place. So far your judgment has held good.

When the curtain goes down you feel as if you had lived a thousand years, and you know that what you have done must now stand on its merits. Your part in it is over. The rest is on the knees of the gods.

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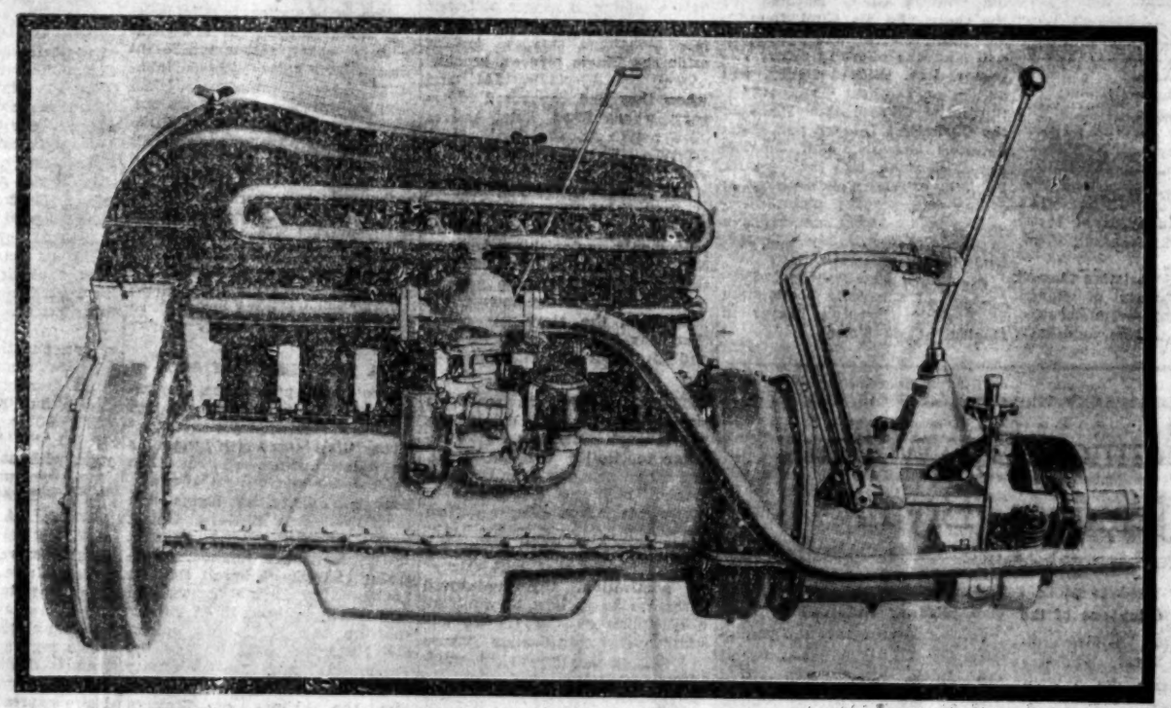

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Weather

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CARD OF THANKS

The Madsen family take this opportunity to thank their friends and acquaintances for their sympathy and floral gifts in their recent bereavement. 60317 J 8

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at the Bubbling Well Chapel); 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalm 32. Lessons Wisdom iii, 1-9. Mark vii, 24-end. Anthem: "O Lord My Trust"—King Hall. Hymns 7, 217, 290, 22. Preacher—The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm 36. Lessons Wisdom iv, 7-14. Acts xv, 1-30 Hymns 22, 176, 199, 197.

Union Church, Shanghai.—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Subject: "A Great Human." Chant 56. Hymns 80, 395, 236, 211. 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Subject: "A Holiday In Religion." Chant 54. Hymns 169, 414, 241, 699.

Christian Science Society Of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Sacrament." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Reading Room open daily, except Sunday, from 10:30 to 12.30 at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The services on Sunday next will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m. by Mr. W. H. Warren of Hangchow. 8 p.m. by Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D. A children's service is held in the schoolroom at 11 a.m.

United Gospel Mission—A Gospel Meeting is held every Sunday, 6.15—7.15 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9, Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. No sermon.—At 5 p.m. Benediction. On weekdays, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Community Church.—11 a.m. Morning Worship. Columbia Country Club. Anthem by the choir "Be Ye Kind One To Another." Mrs. Gordon Thompson will sing the offertory solo. The pastor, Rev. Clifford Drury, will preach on the text Eph. 4:26—Subject: "Wrath—Its Place in the Christian's Life" 5 p.m. Song Service, Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. Sermon by the pastor, Subject: "Luke's interpretation of the Gospel." The plate collection at both services will be given to the Chinese Daily Vacation Bible School movement.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral Jessfield.—7.30 a.m. Holy Communion in English. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

A Sermon By William Jennings Bryan

BY WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

WE consider today one of the outstanding figures in Hebrew history—David, who was more than a king; he was a warrior and a poet.

Characteristics seldom found together were not only combined in him, but were developed to a very high degree.

"Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life"—this passage from the Twenty-third Psalm gives expression to a spirit of gratitude that finds in his utterances more frequent, more emphatic and more beautiful forms of expression than can be found in the words of any other mortal known to history.

Our text for today records the selection and anointing of David by the prophet Samuel. The first verse contains a rebuke to Samuel, administered by the Lord when the prophet hesitated about making known to the king the Lord's decree. Samuel feared Saul, but obeyed the command of God when he received directions as to the selection of Saul's successor.

AN IMPORTANT TRUTH

Jesse, the son of Obed and grandson of Ruth, was to have the honor of having a son upon the throne of Israel. Then follows an intensely interesting account of the selection of David. Jesse made seven of his sons to pass before Samuel. The first was Eliab, the oldest. He was evidently a man of striking appearance and Samuel was pleased with him, but the Lord disarmed him, saying to Samuel:

"Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him; for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."

Here we find an important truth as we find them scattered through the Old and New Testaments.

Man is prone to look on the outward appearance and, therefore, is being constantly deceived in men. "The Lord looketh on the heart," the seat of purpose and of virtue. "Out of the heart are the issues of life," and, "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

Jesse then called six other sons, but none of them proved to be the chosen one. Then Samuel said unto Jesse: "Are here all they children?"

Jesse answered that the youngest son was keeping sheep. "Send and fetch him," commanded Samuel, "for we will not sit down until he come hither."

The next verse of the text introduces David to the world:

"Now he was ruddy, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to and the Lord said, Arise, anoint him; for this is he.

"Then Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed him in the Spirit of the Lord came upon David from that day forward."

The first test of David came when Saul was at war with the Philistines.

The three oldest sons of Jesse were in the king's army and David was seen to carry food to his brothers. He arrived just in time to see Goliath, the giant, challenging any Israelite to meet him in single combat. He had come forward each day for forty days with his insolent boast and no Israelite dared accept—and it is not strange that they were afraid when it is remembered that Goliath was ten feet in height, and clad in complete armour.

DAVID'S RELIANCE

The rest of the Israelites relied upon their own strength and, of course, that was not sufficient for this emergency. But David had not relied upon his own strength since "the Spirit of the Lord came mightily" upon him, as the revised version has it. His strength was in the Lord and he was not afraid. He at once stepped forward and offered to accept the challenge as a representative for his people.

His brothers, quite naturally, attempted to dissuade him. If they, warriors, were not equal to the task, how foolish for a lad to match his strength against the giant. But David had the insistence that all have, who are conscious that they are carrying out the will of God, and that insistence finally overcome the fears and the protests of the disheartened Israelites.

When he obtained permission to meet Goliath, Saul offered him his armor—in fact, clothed him in his armor from head to foot, but David declined, saying that he had not proved it. Then, taking his shepherd's sling and five smooth pebbles from the brook, he went forth to what

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The Vatican And The Mongols During The Crusades

BY PAUL PELLIOT

"And understand that he will be very sorry for it if he sends there." Thus did the Sire de Joinville close his story of the vain embassy sent by Saint Louis from Nicosia in Cyprus during the year 1248 to the "King of the Tartars," while the French King was crusading. That is to say, he had sent an embassy clear up into Mongolia to the Emperor Guyuk, grandson and second successor of Genhis Khan, in spite of this, two years after his first messengers had come back the French King either sent to the Mongolian Court, or else permitted to go of his own accord, the Franciscan friar Guillaume de Rubrouck, who met with no better success—a fatal check, one might say, to the fantastic endeavors of a monarch whose piety was credulous.

Such an estimate would be unfair. Saint Louis's double attempt is only a stage in an effort that lasted over a century, and which was carried on from both sides. No doubt the alliance between the Mongolian Power and the Occident was never brought to pass and remained a dead letter: but, if the Mongols and the peoples of Western Europe labored turn and turn about for so long a period to conclude an alliance, there must have been at work through all their hopes and disillusions some causes that went deeper than the individual feelings of an emperor or a pope. Here is the problem that interests the historian.

In Western Europe there was first a feeling of stupor and then terror that knew no limits when the Mongolian armies, tossing aside the Slavic princes, reached Liegnitz in Silesia in 1241, and when they had conquered Hungary, whose King, Bela, had to seek refuge on an island of the Adriatic. These unknown horsemen, welling up out of the depths of Asia, were interesting because of their mysterious origin, terrifying in the swiftness of their movements, astonishing because of their endurance, horrifying in their cruelty. Amid the general scramble for safety among the Christians, the story got about that they had the heads of dogs and lived on human flesh.

GENGHIS KHAN

If Christianity was saved, it was not because of its own efforts but through circumstances exterior to itself. Genghis Khan had set up at a stroke an immense empire, and one or another of his agents was waging war from the coasts of Korea to the banks of the Danube. With an energy and an insight that still stir us to admiration, this untutored barbarian knew how to establish a discipline and create an administrative organisation whose merits even the vanquished sometimes recognised. But like so many other empire-builders, he was less successful in assuring the succession of his power after him.

Each time the throne became vacant the new sovereign, whether designated by his predecessor or not, had to be proclaimed by the assembly of princes and noblemen. When the great ancestor was no longer there to impose order and respect, struggles began, and it was not long before the descendants of Genghis Khan overthrew the work that he had done. It was the death of the second great Khan, which, after Liegnitz, called the most important leaders back into Mongolia to proclaim his successor. Europe saw only that the invaders were going as they had come, but it did not understand what was happening. The danger had passed, but it might appear again.

TWO PAPAL MISSIONS

The Mongolians, moreover, had conquered to the northwest as far as Persia and in the south brought up in Armenia and Syria, where, by driving back the Musulmans, they had shown some favor to the Christians. For more than a century rumors among the Crusaders from Western Europe had it that somewhere in the depths of Asia or India, no one knew where, there was a Christian potentate; a magnificent sovereign known as Prester John. The great memdicant orders, the Dominicans and the Franciscans, then recently founded, burned with apostolic zeal for the conversion of the infidels. Innocent IV, under pressure, decided in 1245 to dispatch two embassies, one to Armenia and Persia, the other to the Volga, in order to rebuke the Mongolians for their destruction and their massacres, and to demand that they become Christians.

We know most about the mission that started off for the Volga, which the good-will of a Mongolian Prince carried clear to the center of Asia, to the gates of the capital of Karakorum and to the presence of the great Khan

The envoy of the Pope was one of the first disciples of Saint Francis, Jean du Plan Carpin, close upon sixty years of age and fat, who had to endure the galloping of Mongol posts for weeks at a time, illclad and scarcely nourished.

It was a strangely picturesque city, this Karakorum, standing with all its dwellings in the middle of the steppe. The second great Khan had set Mussulman and Chinese laborers to work there by the thousand. All races and ranks mingled in common submission to the master of the hour—Mongols of noble birth, Chinese literati, Hyperboreans that were almost savages, prisoners from all the Mussulman states, Slavic princes who had become humble vassals, skilled artisans, priests of every confession, adventurers of all kinds, rascals of every description. A few years after the trip of Plan Carpin, Guillaume de Rubrouck, Saint Louis's official envoy, found there a certain Paquette, who came from 'Metz in Lorraine' and had been captured in Hungary, and also a jeweler, Guillaume Boucher, whose brother Roger was still in business in Paris on the Grand Pont.

The only national religion of the Mongolians in the thirteenth century was a rather indifferent shamanism, quite without fanaticism. Even the great Khan Guyuk was not hostile to the Christians. He had some Christians in his own family and his first two successors were sons of a Christian woman. Two of his chief ministers were Christians. But these were Nestorian Christians, belonging to a confession that had been separate from Byzantium and Rome for eight hundred years—native Christians whose spirits were broken so that they bowed humbly to any regime.

A REBUKE FROM ASIA

The Papal pretensions to reprimand the great Khan and to dictate his faith naturally seemed a little too much. Imagine an Asiatic prince of that time sending a message to Western Europe bidding the Kings and Pope to become Buddhist! Guyuk replied haughtily that he thought the Pope presumptuous in venturing to declare himself the sole possessor of Divine Truth, and that it was by the will of Heaven that he had laid waste Poland and Hungary; and he bade the Pope come in person to render homage to him and to bring with him the Kings of Western Europe, which was nearly in ruins anyhow.

Let me say a word here with regard to the 'recent discoveries' to which I shall presently make illusions. Mongolian history in the time of Genghis Khan and his first successors is known to us through Chinese, Persian, Arab, Armenian, Russian, and Latin historians, not to mention an ancient Mongolian chronicle that had been phonetically transcribed into Chinese characters. But we lack original documents coming from the Mongolians themselves. The so-called stone of Genghis Khan in the Asiatic Museum in Petrograd, two letters from the Mongolian princes of Persia, addressed to Philip the Fair and preserved in the French national archives, constitute almost the sole exceptions.

As for the mission of Plan Carpin, we know from his own story of his voyage that he brought back Guyuk's reply in two originals—one Mongolian, and the other Saracen—and a Latin translation made on the spot in hit-or-miss fashion by several interpreters; but the two originals were believed to be lost. Only the Latin translation in three varied texts was known. A few months ago a friend brought me a photograph of a Persian document that had been sent him from the Vatican and asked what it was. Imagine my surprise—I may even say my emotion. To the philologist, philology is a kind of religion, a cult of relics; and what was brought me now was the Saracen original of Guyuk's reply to Innocent IV, discovered with a heap of old archives in the chateau Saint-Ange, with the seal of Genghis Khan's grandson which, according to Plan Carpin, had been carved by a Russian artist named Cosmas.

The embassies dispatched by Innocent IV failed, and indeed, when we remember the kind of messages they carried and the slight store that the Mongolians set by human life, the only surprising thing is that both returned safe and sound. No doubt the envoys owed their safety at least in part to their sacerdotal character. The Mongolians had respect, even fear for all religions which, as the great Khan Mongka said to Guillaume de Rubrouck, are like the five fingers of the same hand.

A COMMON ENEMY

Then, too, possibly—and perhaps this was due to the Nestorian Christians in the Empire and also to the Byzantine Emperors—an idea grew up among the Mongolians of a solidarity between them and the peoples of Western Europe due to the existence of a common enemy. The Mongolians had conquered the Mussulman princes of Russian Turkestan, of Afghanistan, of Northern and Southern Persia, but the Caliph still reigned at Bagdad, and the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt perpetually threatened Northern Syria and Armenia. The Christians of the West, for their part, looked forward to safeguarding and eventually recovering the Holy Places.

The union appeared more desirable than ever when the Caliph of Bagdad was beaten in 1258 and the Mongolians found themselves coming into direct contact in Syria with the troops of the Egyptian Sultan. The Mongolian prince who was then reigning in Persia, Houlagou, was the son of a Christian woman and had a Christian wife. Both sides entertained the liveliest hopes. Official mission followed official mission. Correspondence increased, not without difficulties, for interpreters were lacking. The letter from Abagha, the successor of Houlagou, found a few weeks ago at the Vatican, shows that this Mongolian prince, a son-in-law of the Emperor of Byzantium, apologised in 1268 for having sent during the last year certain letters in Mongolian which no one at Rome could read. The reason was that his Latin secretary was away at the time. His Latin secretary! What a change within half a century since the little, illiterate Temujin, coming out of the black forest of Mongolia without resources, had become conqueror of the world, Genghis Khan.

We cannot go into the details of these negotiations here, although correspondence was enriched during this year with several original documents in the Mongolian language worthy to take rank with those two letters which were addressed at the same time to Philip the Fair. Their common characteristic is the keen desire expressed in each case by the Mongolians in Persia to take common action with the Christian armies in Syria. Agreements were reached on several occasions, but always at the last moment the enterprise failed. The trouble was—and this is true not merely in the philological sense—that they did not speak the same tongue. The Mongolians were looking only for a military base to conquer the Mamelukes, but the Christians would have liked to reconquer the Holy Places without drawing the sword.

AFTER THE CRUSADES

The zeal of the Crusades had passed. At Genoa, Venice, in Sicily, France, Aragon, and England, people were thinking rather of the best business relations possible with the East. Even the fall of Saint-Jean d'Acre in 1291, which deprived the Christians of their last base in the Holy Land, could not revive their flagging ardor. This very year two galleys sailed out through the Straits of Gibraltar seeking to reach India by sailing around Africa, two centuries before Bathelomeu Dias and Vasco da Gama, and they carried two Franciscan friars on board. But their crews also included business men from Genoa, who were more concerned with silks and spices than with propagating the faith.

To these diplomatic exchanges between the Mongolians and the Popes we owe a number of curious episodes, some of which I may mention here. About 1260 two Nestorian Christians who spoke Turkish, one born in Peking, the other about fifteen days' journey from Peking, decided to go on a pilgrimage to th eHoly Places. This was no trifling affair. They got as far as Syria, where the Mongol ruler had replaced the Bagdad Caliphate. Our pilgrims were such perfect Mongols that the Mesopotamian bishops, being about to select a patriarch, could think of nothing better than to choose one of the newcomers, although he did not even know Syriac, the litargical

(Continued on Page 13)

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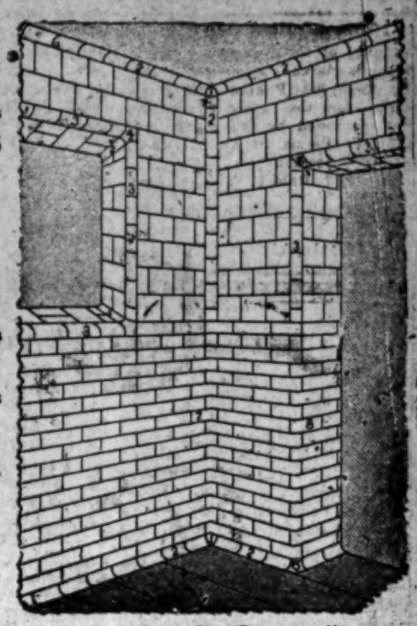

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The Vatican And The Mongols During The Crusades

(Continued from Page 12)

language of the Nestorians. The new patriarch, Mar Yahbalaha III, kept his Peking-born companion, and the latter was in his turn employed by the Mongolian Khan of Persia in his relations with the Occident.

In 1287 Rabban Cauma saw the Pope at Rome, the King of France at Paris, and the King of England at Gascogne, and that was why a Turkish Nestorian, born at Peking about the end of the thirteenth century, could talk of the great church of Saint Denis, where lie the bodies of the great Kings of France, and where 'five hundred monks are maintained to say masses for these Kings, and they eat and drink at the expense of the King,' or to tell us how at the Sainte-Chapelle King Philip himself led him to a golden tabernacle, from which the King 'drew forth a crystal reliquary in which was placed the crown of thorns that the Jews set on the head of Our Lord when they crucified Him.'

At the beginning of the fourteenth century, efforts at diplomatic relations were still kept up, but they were growing less frequent. The plans for the Crusades worked out in the Occident did not sufficiently consider the steady weakening of the Mongols in Persia, least of all the changes wrought by the conversion of the princes in great numbers to Islam. The military party, which had been making overtures with regard to the Mamelukes, had been augmented by a religious party with political results that were very serious. The Mongolians might remain fetishists under their tents in Mongolia, but not in the midst of the highly civilised population in countries they had subdued. In China they took over the religion of the Chinese; in the Occident it was a question whether they would become Christians or Mohammedans. After some hesitation and a few baptisms, and after one prince of the Golden Horde had died clad in the habit of a Franciscan, circumstances decided the Mongolians in Persia and Southern Russia in favor of Islam, which was materially better suited to them, and whose missionaries were not divided like the Christians into Nestorians and Catholics. After the first years of the fourteenth century were over, the Mongols looked for nothing more, either military or political, from the Occident, and as a consequence all proposals that were still made in France or Italy were condemned to failure in advance.

On the other hand, missionary work of a purely religious kind, working through individual conversions without political ends, whether immediate or ulterior, went on without too much difficulty. Its history in the more accessible portions of Asia is well enough known, but it also had a rather marked success in a more distant region, namely the Far East, about the year 1300. The successors of Genghis Khan, drawn by the accident of their Chinese conquests, and practically giving up Mongolia, had moved down into the region of Peking and finally to Peking itself, from about 1260 on. That is where Marco Polo found the great Kuklai Khan.

Now relations were established between the Popes and the Mongol Emperor in Peking, although the documents describing them are unfortunately lacking. At the end of the thirteenth century a Franciscan missionary, Joan de Monte-Corvino, reached Peking, of which a few years later he became the first archbishop with seven suffrages. This brilliant stroke of missionary effort had no future, but curious pieces of testimony with regard to it are coming to light bit by bit.

March Polo speaks at length of a Nestorian prince named George, who was considered in his own time as the descendant of the legendary Prester John. The uncles of this Prince George were received by Mar Yahbalaha III and Rabban Cauma when they journeyed from Peking toward Jerusalem. After the departure of Marco Polo, Monte-Corvino converted Prince George from Nestorial Christianity to the Roman Church. Now I have found in a collection of Chinese books a considerable inscription which is nothing less than the funeral epitaph of this very Prince George, and one of our French consuls recently saw in Syria a Syriac gospel which was inscribed by name: 'Sarah, sister of Prince George, King of the Christians.' Who would not be glad to touch this tangible souvenir of personages who were so intimately concerned in the great missionary exploits of six centuries ago.

In this hasty sketch, where my space is strictly limited, I have omitted details that it might have been well to mention. I wish at least to show that the relations which were established in the thirteenth century between the Popes and the Mongols proceeded neither from mere fancy nor from idle caprice. They concerned two great problems: first, common action of Mongols and Western Europeans against the Mamelukes of Egypt, and second, the conversion of the Mongolians either to Christianity or to Islam. In both cases fate gave the verdict against the wishes of the Christian pontiff. Perhaps it could not be otherwise. But more than once the result hung so nearly in the balance that it was at least worth while to have made the long effort.

A Sermon By William Jennings Bryan

(Continued from Page 12)

seemed the most unequal combat recorded in history.

But the first pebble was enough; the giant had heedlessly exposed his forehead, and the pebble sank into the giant's head. David ran forward and, seized the giant's own great sword,, cut off his head. The Israelites, their courage renewed by David's victory, rushed forward and the Philistines were routed. David was acclaimed a hero and the nation's savior. From that day forth he had the love of the people and the envy of the king.

PREPARING FOR GOD'S WORK

Let us pause a moment to draw a moral from this incident in David's life.

Whenever God has a work to do He has somebody prepared for it—the kind of preparation needed for the work. But the agent of the Lord does not always know—he seldom knows—the work for which he is preparing. When this shepherd boy was practicing with his sling, he little throught that the skill which he was acquiring would be the defense of his people.

Whether his preparation was a result of divine suggestion or an indication of a desire for thoroughness, matters not; the disposition to do thoroughly anything undertaken may have been itself the result of a thought implanted in his heart by the Almighty and for purpose. At any rate, he had the skill when the opportunity came to use it, and he so used it as to win favor at once.

Success may be defined as the conjunction of opportunity and the preparedness to meet it. Those who prepare well along some line of work are quite sure to have an opportunity to use their preparation, but opportunities are of no value to those who either do not see them or, seeing them, are not prepared to take advantage of them.

The second period of David's life was spent in exile, fleeing from the wrath of Saul. It was a period of preparation for the work that awaited him and brought out two prominent characteristics; first, forbearance. Saul sought to put him to death, but the Lord was with David and led him out of every ambush. Twice David had Saul within his power and twice he spared the life of the king who was eagerly plotting his destruction. Such a forgiving spirit is rare in one whose life is in peril.

Second, an extraordinary affection grew up between him and Saul's son, Jonathan. It stands out as one of the great friendships in history. The Pythian fraternity is built upon the friendship of two Greeks, Damon and Pythias, but the friendship between David and Jonathan is superior in many ways.

Jonathan was the son of the king who sought the life of David and he knew that David had been anointed as the successor of his father; yet he protected this rival aspirant to the throne and he did it at the risk of his own life.

Damon offered himself as a hostage for Pythias—supreme test of his love—but his confidence in the honor of Pythias would not allow him to feel that he was taking any risk. Jonathan, on the other hand, had not assurance that he could conceal from his father his devotion to one whom his father regarded as an enemy to the kingdom.

DAVID'S GRIEVOUS SIN

While David's love for Jonathan did not add as much to his own dangers as Jonathan's love for David endangered him, David was just as willing to assume all of the risks involved. When the philistines slew Jonathan and an Amalekite came to David with Saul's crown and a bracelet, taken from the king's arm, and reported that he had, at the king's request, dispatched the latter when an attempt at suicide had failed, David caused the Amalekite to be put to death, saying "How wast thou not afraid to stretch forth thine hand to destroy the Lord's anointed?"

The death of Saul and Jonathan, sad to David in spite of the fact that it established him upon the throne, called forth one of the greatest of David's psalms; it contained a tribute to Saul—"How are the mighty fallen;" and a tribute to Jonathan—"Thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of woman."

A word as to David's grievous sin.

In surrendering to passion he was a stalwart teacher of righteousness, no more excusable in that age than now, but his repentance was as sincere as his guilt was deep. The consciousness of the enormity of his sin stirred his very soul and broadened the language in which he pleads against wrong doing and defends the justice of the decree of the Almighty.

He did the only thing that a sinner can do by way of atonement—he used his sorrow to warn others against forbidden paths.

As king he protected his people from attack and strengthened their position as a nation; he was a stalwart teacher of righteousness and exerted a lasting influence upon the thought of the Children of Israel. He was an heroic personality and as virile spiritually as he was intellectually and politically.

But it is as "the sweet singer of Israel" that he had touched the hearts of the generations that succeeded him. His thoughts were lofty and his language as lofty as his thoughts. He had a wonderful vision of human life and the heights that it may reach under divine direction.

"Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and has crowned him with glory and honor. Thou hast made him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet."

Having thus given man superlative praise, he shows how little man is in comparison with the Maker of all things: "Man is like to vanity; his days are as a shadow that passeth away."

A COMFORTING PSALM

He exalted God and magnified His name. He drew illustrations from all nature and turned all things to the praise of his Maker. "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork."

Text Of Today's Bible Talk

(I. Samuel xvi., 1-13.)

And the Lord said unto Samuel, How long wilt thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning over Israel? fill thine horn with oil, and go, I will send thee to Jesse the Bethlehemite; for I have provided me a king among his sons.

And Samuel said, How can I go? if Saul hear it, he will kill me, And the Lord said, Take an heifer with thee, and say, I am come to sacrifice to the Lord.

And call Jesse to the sacrifice, and I will shew thee what thou shalt do; and thou shalt anoint unto me him whom I name unto thee.

And Samuel did that which the Lord spake, and came to Bethlehem. And the elders of the town trembled at his coming, and said, Comest thou peaceably?

And he said, Peaceably; I am come to sacrifice unto the Lord; sanctify yourselves, and come with me to the sacrifice. And he sanctified Jesse and his sons, and called them to the sacrifice.

And it came to pass, when they were come, that he looked on Eliab, and said, Surely the Lord's anointed is before him.

But the Lord said unto Samuel, Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him; for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.

Then Jesse called Abinadab, and made him pass before Samuel. And he said, Neither hath the Lord chosen this.

Then Jesse made Shammah to pass by. And he said, Neither hath the Lord chosen this.

Again, Jesse made seven of his sons to pass before Samuel. And Samuel said unto Jesse, The Lord hath not chosen those.

And Samuel said unto Jesse, Are here all thy children? And he said, There remained the youngest, and, behold, he keepeth the sheep. And Samuel said unto Jesse Send and fetch him, for we will not sit down till he come hither.

And he sent, and brought him in. Now he was ruddy, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. And the Lord said, Arise, anoint him; for this is he.

Then Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of his brethern; and the Spirit of the Lord came upon David from that day forward. So Samuel rose up, and went to Ramah.

He inspired courage by explaining its source: "The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom [illegible] be afraid?"

David has given to those about to die the most comforting words to be found in the Old Testament:

"The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.

"He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters.

"He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

Only in the New Testament do we find language more assuring:

"I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am there ye may be also."

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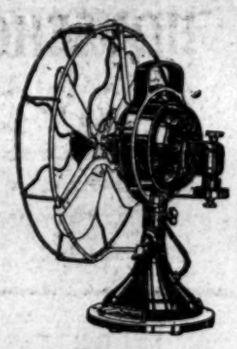

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Buick Company Turns Out Millionth Automobile; Credit Due To Owner

BY E. T. STRONG
Sales Manager, Buick Motor Co.

Aside from the fact that the Buick Motor Company is the only manufacturer of fine motor cars to have produced one million automobiles, nothing has a stronger bearing on this achievement than the response of the owner to Buick offerings seasons after seasons. Because of his judgment, to the owner should go the major part of the credit for this accomplishment.

After all, as pretentious as a manufacturer's plans may be, they cannot be brought to a successful realisation unless the owner finds unusual merit and value in what the manufacturer has to sell.

That Buick has been able to keep in advance of the general trend of motor car design and to anticipate the demands of the owners, is true. But that of itself would be of little concern had it not won the owner's approval.

And so as we look back over the production of a million Buicks, we are indeed thankful that Buick has held to the same policies and principles for twenty years and we are doubly thankful for the support which the public has given us.

NOT BY CHANCE

That is our feeling as we leave the million mark behind. We think of that part of the Buick Creed which says, "Buick reputation, so pre-eminently firm and fair, was not won by chance, but is due to the policy established with the production of the first Buick car—that of giving the owner the maximum of service for the minimum of cost."

Our thought is taken back to the first Buick and the determination to build every Buick so that it would give the maximum of that service for which it was intended. And then our reflection leads us on through the different cars that have followed. As we see the improvement made year after year and the increasing number manufactured and sold each season, we realise that Buick has gained and maintained the confidence of the motoring public through the production of a million cars.

OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE

To us, at Buick, that is of great significance. It indicates the things that have been done in the past, but more especially it tells us what must be done in the future in order that Buick prestige be continued high and worthy.

We do not think of the million-mark as a goal reached. Rather we consider it is a guide-post along the way, advising us that we are going in the right direction and urging us to keep on and on.

And so, in viewing the production of our millionth car, we do not see anything that might cause us to sit back and admire the laurels already won. We accept our achievement as a challenge to produce better cars, in that we may give every Buick owner a little more value, a little more service, a little more motoring pleasure than our record may reasonably lead him to expect.

IN HEALTHY STATE

The production of a million cars of Buick quality is also of significance to the automotive industry. That it has been possible to make and sell so many good cars shows at once that the industry is in a healthy state. Such a production by an acknowledged leader can have nothing but a stabilising and beneficial influence on the industry as a whole.

Just as Buick has worked in the interest of the owner, so has Buick worked in the interest of the industry. Buick, for instance, has set an example in its relations with the dealer, treating him fairly and faithfully.

Of the many things that Buick has contributed to the motor world, perhaps nothing has been more important than illustrating the fact that if a manufacturer is to succeed it must be on the basis of serving the owner, not in any one way, but season after season. Buick was among the first to explain that an owner did not buy a car for the car's sake, but rather for the transportation the car would deliver. The owner made an investment and it was the duty of the manufacturer to see that the owner enjoyed the uninterrupted use of his investment.

DEALER ORGANISATION

It is with pride that we point to the great dealer organisation as the channel through which one million Buick cars have passed. Without the co-operation of the dealer, many Buick owners would have been denied the pleasure and profit of Buick transportation.

We have thought of the dealer not so much as a salesman but as a service representative. Because Buick automobiles have always been cars that the owner liked, they have been excellent cars to handle. And because Buick cars have been good cars, the need for Buick service has been the exception rather than the rule. But this great service organisation stands, like an insurance owner.

MADE IT EASY

Dealers have made it easy for Buick to distribute one million cars. And large production has enabled Buick to do many things in return that could not otherwise have been done.

We have passed on to each customer the benefits of others experience plus our own. The best practices and best methods have been made common to all.

So the passing of the million mark is of significance to the dealer. He can see reflected in it his own efforts in trying to make every owner glad that he bought a Buick. He can see in it the promise of continued co-operation, of even more intimate contact with the Buick factory organisation. And in visualising what the production of a million cars means, he can appreciate how closely wrapped are the interests of owner, dealer and manufacturer. What has been good for one, has been good for all.

OWNER UNDERSTANDS

The owner, too, understands the significance of the Buick production achievement. He can sense its importance every time he takes the wheel of his Buick, every time he comes in touch with a Buick Authorised Service Station, in his own community or on tour hundreds of miles away. It is all summed up in the recognised value of his investment in personal transportation.

The first million Buick cars have done many things—things that have made interesting history. But, to us, their individual accomplishments have combined to build for Buick a reputation, which is at once both a valuable asset and a responsibility.

That this responsibility does not rest lightly on our shoulders, goes without saying. We have but to refer again to the Buick Creed, which reads, "No matter what its price, a Buick car must and will give the maximum of that service for which it was intended, and must bear its proportion of the responsibility of maintaining that high prestige which Buick have attained."

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Sarah Bernhardt's Revealing Love Letters

"Good Women Unlovable, Bad Ones Unloved"

Hidden chapters of the life of Sarah Bernhardt have been revealed by the disclosure of love letters she wrote to Pierre Barton, author of "Zaza" and for a time her leading man in French theatrical productions.

How great a part love played in the life of this amazing woman is told in her own words. An early romance was blighted and robbed the "Divine Sarah" of her illusions. Thereafter she was materialistic in her viewpoints and left the spiritual side of life to take care of itself—in romance at least. Her viewpoints are explained in the following letters, which she identified years after they had been written, as told by M. Dorian, who has released them to the world:

It was really to say that I was paving the way. Anything that was not physical in this life would be tragically out of place. And anybody who tried to go beyond what is physical would be throwing away so many of his days into the waste paper basket. I know that it is physical. I admit it, but that does not alter the truth or the value either of the fact that I love thee. Now, why, when and so forth are not requisite. Leave out the adverbs. They are for such boring people as emaciated and matter-of-fact old maids, or greasy politicians, and hide their sins under their statistics, or novelists that try to excite one and make one's heart go pit-a-pat by idealising away whatever might have been interesting before they touched it with so much precision; they are not the music and rapture of such lips as thine.

Do not tell me what I know.
Do not tell me that two and two make four.
I might answer, "Yes, and four and four make eight."
I love thee.

And if thou canst not love me in return, I ask but tolerance from thee. Let me but love thee. And if thou lovest me, love me "physically;" it is all that I ask. I will be asking no more of thee than I am, according to thy admission, giving thee. Put my love to whatever test thou wishest. Thou wilst wonder why I have decided to write this instead of giving it to thee de vive voix when we meet tonight. Ah, love! I have more to tell thee than I can say in the all too brief and infrequent occasions when we are together for long, so I tell thee then all that I can, and, write thee what I have been unable to say. And then thou canst not keep my voice with thee, whereas thou canst carry the letter, and read it a thousand times, and refer to it when thou wishest.

Yes, thou are coming to thy Sarah tonight; and put thy head against her as would a tired child seeking solace at the lap of its mother. And Sarah will love thee as fondly, and plant unnumbered kisses on thy eyes and watch them break into bloom.

Perhaps it is too much to expect that thou shouldst love me.

I am worthy of tolerance and compassion only. They are the supremest virtues, for without them no other virtue can be permanent or be counted an asset to one's character. Good women are unlovable, and bad women are unloved. That is the only difference that I have been able to discern between good and bad women.

Thine through rainbow and rain,
SARAH.

The following are extracts from three letters which are too long to be given in their entirety, as they only repeat for the most part sentiments which are more charmingly expressed in other letters which will follow in full.

"I do not think love the best thing to have in a household at all; I mean the big, loud-voiced love that books talk about. It is too much like a volcano throwing up bad along with the good, and always in eruption. The most peaceful homes are run without it.

"I lived once and it left me a ruin. I was years in outgrowing it, and, even yet, it comes back in an occasional break of the voice, or in a limp, of a lapse of memory. They say that the person who goes through life without loving is unfortunate. The person, generally speaking, who goes through life loving is more unfortunate still. It blindfolds you and leads you into low places.

"The ideal thing is to have a heart like a portable electric lamp. Attach it somewhere, anywhere you want light, and there is a current. Then read, sew, write, play, or do the other thing; in fine, do what you want, and as long as you want, but when you have had enough be free to declare yourself, and pick up your bed and walk and move with the world and not rest at anchor, so to speak, and Love anchors you, there is no doubt about that; and puts all sorts of little boats around you to watch you and see that you do not quit the port . . . When you finish what you have to do, detach the lamp and go on until you feel like doing the same thing again; then attach it to the first current you find, detach it again and keep on going, doing the same thing at your will."

Thy poem, hidden among the fresh flowers came this morning. I would have thee know that I am very sensible of thy remembrance of my birthday, my incomparably fair lover.

Does the verse represent thy first venture into verse-land? It is not I, surely, who 'm drawn so beautifully, my hair is not golden-colored; my ears are not like sea shells, my teeth and lips can certainly not have given thee the image of a "rosary of pearls against a Cardinal's cloak."

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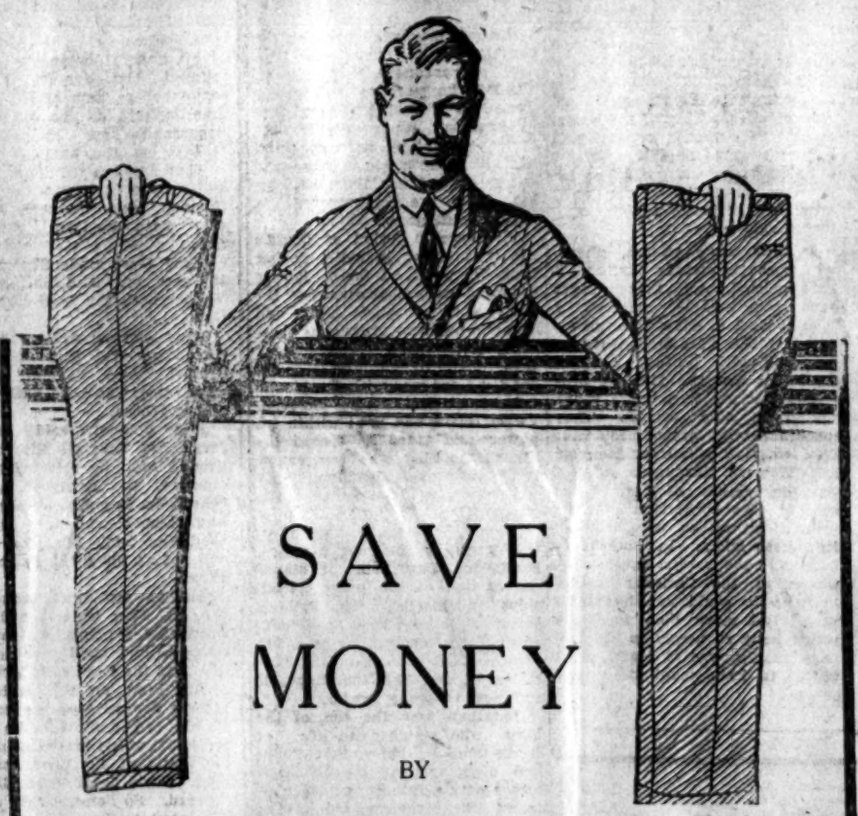

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Brief Reviews Of Recent Novels

The Emperor's Old Clothes. By Frank Heller. Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

The first appearance of an authorised English translation from "Frank Heller's" altogether delightful work is an event to be welcomed. He has been well known in Europe for some time, and although the heavy minded ultramodernists may not agree, he is in some respects of more importance than most of the solemn Scandinavians who have been so widely worshiped here. "Frank Heller" is a pseudonym; he is a Swede by birth, but is most closely identified with the Danish literary output, and he is, in fact, more a citizen of the world than any kind of Scandinavian. He is a maker of popular fiction, something of the mystery story type, but unlike so much of that class of work in English there is no crudity or cheapness in his stories. Why he should be compared to our O. Henry is not very apparent, except that, like Porter, he often uses the form of a surprise climax. His literary kinship is much closer to the Stevenson of the "Arabian Nights" mood than to O. Henry.

This novel, well translated by Robert Emmons Lee, is a characteristic example of his writing wherein it may often be said that "the spirit, sir, is one of mockery." It is a serio-comic affair, sometimes a bit grim, but more often warmly humorous. The hero of this is a writer of detective stories, one Richard Hegel, who conceives the idea that to write such tales well one ought to have some practical experience in actual adventuring. So he experiments as an amateur burglar, and thereupon is plunged into the wildest imaginable series of adventure. The movement centers upon a plot dealing with a great treasure of a Chinese emperor which has been moved to Europe. The clews to its location are embroidered upon certain wonderful mandarin coats—but it will not do to explain the plot, or rather plots, too fully. The action covers three weeks of gorgeous happenings, with an abundance of suspense and excitement, but over it all a certain humorous glamour. The thing is far more than merely clever.

* * *

Under A Thousand Eyes. By Florence Bingham Livingston. Cosmopolitan Book Corporation.

If there were enough elbow room to permit it one would like to quote liberally from this novel, for it is full of good things. And for once the "jacket" is correct in calling it a story of "the other side of Main Street," the "normal, human, lovable side." It is an excellent corrective to the flood of "mean" books which insist upon the pettinesses of life. Not that there is anything of the Pollyanna about this: it is a clear seeing, intelligent study, not blinking faults but also showing the compensating values of goodness. "If you were to look at your own fingers," says one of the people, "under a microscope you'd declare they were the strangest fingers you ever saw. If you picked out a mixed group of your Western people or your New York people and watched them as closely as you're watching Hampton you'd discover a lot of traits that you hadn't thought much about before." The microscope is, after all, not the best instrument in the making of fiction.

The story tells of the return of a girl from city life to that of a small Vermont town and of her readjustment to village conditions. The plot is simple, almost conventional, but excellently worked out, both in the case of the girl and in that of the boy who had been caught by the narrowness of his environment, but who manages to expand. The scheming lawyer is also well done. One must also note the delightful Mrs. Giddings, who is a lineal descendant of Mr. Partington. "I'm uncompromisingly contented with Hampton Valley," she says, "so long 's I got a mother's duty to persecute." She is not overdone; a bright spot among the absurdities that help to keep life entertaining. The book as a whole is a fine piece of work; distinctly above the average in execution, and, above all, thoroughly sane.

* * *

Genevra's Money. By E. V. Lucas.

George H. Doran Company.

Loosely strung upon a slender thread of plot, a number of delightful sketches, character studies, bits of travel description, episodes that are complete short stories in themselves, make this an engaging book. For the most part it is gently humorous, with flashes of satire, but it is not without its grave moments. Underlying the whole is something of a study of modern youth—after the war British youth—with its eccentric manifestations of the new freedom and its attitude toward life so unlike that of its grandfathers. These manifestations appear in the cases of a young painter, an asinine versifibre poet, a young woman who is bored with her husband, and and in some milder illustrations of the ways of this generation. It is all handled with Mr. Lucas's practiced deftness in dialogue and smooth narrative.

The binding thread of it is the quest of "Uncle Cavanagh" for a worthy nephew or niece of his deceased wife to whom her money may be wisely given. The fortune is left to him on the understanding that he may do as he pleases with it, but that if he finds any really deserving individual among these relatives he is to extend help. So Uncle Cavanagh sets out to examine the family, with whom he has hitherto had small contact. It takes him on many voyages of discovery: to Fontainebleau, into Spain, and widely over the map of England. The case of each nephew and niece is taken up in some detail, and there is also Genevra's brother "Vaddy," who is drinking too much and must be reformed. All this gives Mr. Lucas abundant room to discuss art, marriage and divorce, horse racing, religion and modern life in general. It is an always entertaining and quite worth while book.

* * *

Echo. By Margaret Rivers Larminie. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Almost this novel falls under the classification of "detective stories," though nothing is less of its material than the corpus delicti, the paneled jury and the professional and amateur sleuths. It is, in fact, no more than for its first half the story of an odd betrothal at an English country house between Capt. Charles Aubury and Melita Founte, "nieces of the late Sir John Bartrey of Starlings, Hants," and for the second half the London story of the first six months of their marriage. That Miss Founte is living on queer sufferance with her relatives given her background of an indubitably scandalous "past" is perfectly known to Capt. Aubury—there is no mystery about it.

But notwithstanding this clarity of setting, the author has quite remarkably done no more than her share of work in the novel—that is to say, only half of the days of so-easy fiction, makes the work; she has left the other half as it should be left, to the reader. This of itself, in this and other book a notable one, for most fiction leaves its lazy readers with no sense of chagrin at the end.

(Continued on Page 16)

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PHONE NORTH 195

Brief Reviews Of Recent Novels

(Continued from Page 15)

This is not saying that "Echo" is not beautifully easy to read, even by the lazy; but it calls for an alert attention on the reader's part for his fullest enjoyment—that sort of attention, truly, which we give to traps baited and unbaited, in detective stories. So the "plot" should not be given away; it is too unusual a love story for that banality.

* * *

A Daughter of the Dawn. By Marion Randall Parsons. Little, Brown and Co.

Although the author of this is a tride overweighted by earnestness in pursuit of the theme it is a noteworthy novel. Regarded simply as romantic narrative, it is a good average love story—or stories—genuine in its emotion and often tensely dramatic in its action. But attention turns rather to the general underlying thought than to the surface of the story. It is a study in racial intermingling: mixed marriages, as exemplified in the cases of Hawaiian half castes, illustrated by the lives of thre generations. It opens in 1830 and comes down to the present, with one figure, the half caste Liliha, daughter of a "race of kings," dominating all three generations. Much stress is placed upon the contempt of the white race for the half caste women; their brothers, it seems, may get on well enough, succeed and even be received socially, but the woman is held in some way inferior.

The moral of the whole is that there is a possibly brilliant and happy future for the half breeds, provided they will stick to each other. It is a suggestion of the possibility of a new stabilisation, without any necessary reversion to either of the original types, which is, possibly, more plausible to the romanticist than to the cold blooded ethnologist, although it will hardly do to dogmatise about it. The book has much excellent detail of picturesque description and is fluent in style.

* * *

The Chaste Diana. By E. Barrington. Dodd, Mead and Co.

Much of the glitter and charm of the early eighteenth century, with its ornate manners, its satins and jewels, and rapier bearing gallants and lovely ladies with towering headdresses, is neatly reproduced in this clever, brightly cold romance. It is the story of pretty "Polly" of the "Beggar's Opera," opening in 1728; it follow the slender record of sober history much more closely, and—which is far more important—with more of the historical imagination than is usual in such attempts. As Mr. Barrington explains, the book "introduces many real persons, but all imaginatively treated." That is the truer way to treat them, provided the author has the necessary constructive imagination. And Mr. Barrington has it, to no small degree.

The wicked Lord Baltimore, the nobler Duke of Bolton, the eccentric Duchess of Queenbury, even royalty, strut and posture and behave just as eighteenth century lords and ladies should. The machinery of the tale works nicely, too; there is the necessary kidnaping, rescue, a duel and all that, neatly contrived and going off with a proper snap. It is the familiar theme—Pamela, Clarissa and dozens of others—of the humble beauty ultimately rewarded, and raised to dazzling heights. A sprightly, entertaining and well executed story.

* * *

Round The Corner. By Gilbert Cannan. Thomas Seltzer.

As evidence of the enduring quality of soundly conceived well executed litérature, even if it be not quite entitled to be called "great," the reissue of this novel of Gilbert Cannan is encouraging: a demonstration that really good work is not apt altogether to die, though it may be submerged for a while by the froth of the "best seller." This novel, writen in 1912, forms the second member of a more or less connected series of six stories which together cover broadly the period of the so-called "industrial revolution" in England. It holds the family history of two generations of a "gentle" family, the Folyats, opening with the boyhood of Francis, afterward the Reverend Francis Folyat in the days when Queen Victoria was a new made bride.

In a new preface to this American edition Mr. Cannan sums the series up, saying that when he was twenty-five he had gained "a very clear conception of a history of the industrial revolution set forth in the spiritual history of a family committed to it whether they liked or no: and whether I liked it or no," he continues. "I have had to return to the subject again and again in spite of the efforts of publishers, critics and politicians to make me desist." His persistence is now, apparently, justified.

* * *

The Bird Of Passage. By John Schoolcraft. George H. Doran Company.

An unhackneyed plot and a pleasant, mild humor makes this an attractive story. The "bird of passage" is a tramp, who has earned the "monaker" of "Spring time" for, since his sixteenth year the call of spring has been too much for his good winter resolution and he had regularly taken to the road. But he is not a naughty tramp; simply a victim of the well known wanderlust, and this is the story of his taming. It is best summed up in the symbolism of the wild goose with an injured wing, which figures largely in it. This wanderer was taken in and fed and given a place in the barnyard of a good Samaritan family. When the wing is fully healed the bird is freed and it is expected that when the flock of wild geese fly over, he will join them. But the attraction of the feed trough is too much, and he stays. So does "Springtime," especially as there is a girl in the case. For the rest it is a series of serio-comic adventure, with a good deal of effective character sketching. It is, moreover, an entirely wholesome, clean story and not too greatly sentimentalised.

* * *

The Red Vulture. By Frederick Sleath. Houghton Mifflin Company.

The first part of this yarn is taken up with the usual "dark mysteries" to be expected of a gang of Indian plotters in London who are seeking to overturn the British power. There is a deal of scuttling about through strange houses, an underground temple, with a white "priestess" and a medley of the deepest guile and crime. The hero is a supercrook of the normal variety, a gentleman - burglarhero - superman is sorrow. When he finds his long lost love in the priestess, who is also caught in the swirl of Oriental conspiracy, he perks up a bit and they all have a suitably strenuous time. But then she is poisoned off, and the author switches heroines. The gentle man-burglar hero-superman is handed over to heroine number two and they maunder off in a long, sweetly kittenish romance, which ultimately soothes his secret sorrow and finally we are assured that "over the deepest scars love may set the flowers to bloom." The earlier chapters are fairly well done scenario stunts: the rest is simply "too sweet for anything."

* * *

Mark Gray's Herritage. By Eliot H. Robinson. Boston: The Page Company.

The juxtaposition of a very bull necked, sporty professional wrestler and a nobly pious young Quaker giant hero makes a happy novelty, especially as the wrestler is not at all the heavy villain one expects him to be, but is rather a crude sort of special Providence, butting in at crucial moments to direct the course of action. The scene is laid in a Pennsylvania Quaker village. Add to that a dose of illicit whisky, a sufficiently lovable young Quakeress, the necessary villain, a false accusation and plenty of chances for the hero to function as a hero in rescuing the girl, and so forth, and you have the ingredients of a good sentimental romance. It is not without humor, and the materials are nicely mixed together.

* * *

Desolate Splendour. By Michael Sadleir. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Sadleir might well pray to be protected from the enthusiasms of his friends. An English critic has called him a "lover of language both luscious and lucent," (a illtingly lovely Swinburnian phrase), but, really, he writes very good, straightforward and quite uninspired English. Another sees in him a partial reincarnation of the spirit of Ouida—which is not far from the fact, though not altogether complimentary. Others class him as another of the bright, young men who embody the "modern spirit." It is true that some of his short stories have reached a very high level and that they are much in the ultra-modern manner. But this novel is nothing more than a fairly workmanlike, mediocre specimen of late Victorian story telling, with a few up to date improvements. The conclusion of it might, in fact, have been written by Ouida.

It covers the experiences of a young girl, an orphan who is left to the guardianship of a middle aged "man of pleasure," and is exposed to the evil machinations of that odd guardian's still more odd, old mother. There is also a very wicked Earl, who is tempted to pursue the orphan. The old woman and the Earl are almost caricatures, but the rest of the people are well done. The real interest lies in the gradual "awakening" and coming to maturity of the girl herself, which is well shown, though without much subtlety. It makes a very readable story.

* * *

Self: The Story of an Adventuress. By Beverley Nichols. Moffat, Yard and Co.

Here is another clever young man gone a little wrong. Mr. Nichols's preceding books dealing with school and Oxford life were rather above the average. This one degenerates into melodramatic "sex stuff," clever enough, but rancid. It records the progress of a prostitute who tries to maintain outward respectability and observe the conventionalities. Her lovers range from a pugilist, Bill, to a very heavy villain of the mysteriously sinister type, Kraft, who keeps a household of ex-convicts and criminals as servants and who might have stepped out of a "Penny Dreadful." Nancy tries mariage and has a child, but is finally thrown back on the Redoubtable Bill.

* * *

Fires of Fate. By Wilbur Finley Fauley. Metropolitan Book Service.

The chief conclusion to be drawn from this story is that, no matter what the provocation may be, it is most unwise to murder an editor—even when he is the kind of editor who ought to be murdered. It made no end of trouble for many people when some one stuck a dagger into Rodney's back. The succeeding turmoil includes hypnotism, a "lost" personality, an exchange of one prisoner for another, a lady's escape into the wide, great big spaces of the North, which are populated by red blooded hemen—and there was a divorce, and revenge and a confession written in a singularly readable cipher, and other mysteries too numerous to mention. It is a wild, wild yarn of raw melodrama.

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PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

CINEMAS AND CAFES

REVIEWS AND NEW NOTES

Round About The Theaters

Isis Theater

Monday to Sunday, Barbara La Marr in "Poor Men's Wives," at 5:30 and 9:15.

"Poor Men's Wives" belies its name inasmuch as this Gasnier production has a wealth of costume, settings, players and wholesome entertainment that is the very antithesis of poverty.

Like "Rich Men's Wives," of which it is an appropriate sequel, this masterpiece of the screen art is a product of the B. P. Schulberg studios and is presented as an Al Lichman attraction.

A story so intimate and dramatic as this one called for a fine cast to interpret it, and this the picture undoubtedly has. It tells of two wives, one rich and unhappy, the other a drudge and also unhappy, and is interpreted with feeling by Barbara La-Marr, Betty Francisco, David Butler, Richard Tucker, Za Su Pitts, baby Mickey McBan and little Muriel McCormac.

Gasnier has put real soul into the telling of this tale by Frank Dazey and Agnes Christine Johnson, and has keyed his players up to unusual dramatic heights.

From the standpoint of beauty, the picture is impressive. On a colossal scale is the sequence in the gigantic ballroom, with its hundreds of people, its velvet-draped ceiling, and glittering chandeliers.

Carlton Theatre

Monday to Wednesday, Jack London's "Burning Daylight."
Thursday to Sunday, Mae Murray in "Fascination."

"Burning Daylight" from London's well-known book, makes unusual photoplay and a very strong one. Featuring Mitchel Lewis and Helen Ferguson, it takes up the tale of the lives of the Klondike, a territory that London has made in his writings peculiarly his own.

"Burning Daylight" is the name by which Elam Harnish is known in the Yukon, where, as a prospector, he discovers a gold field that makes him a millionaire.

The early scenes of the gold stampede in the little Arctic village, with the desperate crowds of adventurers making their headquarters in the Tivoli dance hall—the center of primitive passions controlled only by the self-made laws of men who are strong; and the later scenes of the Stock Exchange stampede in the heart of New York's financial district—the center of the civilised fight for power that goes on as desperately within the bounds of written law—these form a background for a screen drama that ought to be extremely effective.

In "Fascination" Mae Murray plays again the part of the girl who revolts against the rigidity, the limits of her life, and in her quest for relief finds the big things, not without going through fire.

In another column a fuller account of the story is given.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Tonight! Tonight!

At 7.30 & 9.15 p.m.

"THE DARK STAR"

With

MARION DAVIES

7 REELS

MATINEE:

Today, at 3.15 p.m.

"THE DARK STAR"

COMING SOON!

"THE MIRACLE OF THE JUNGLE"

A Titanic Serial with Sensation after Sensation.

"Nanook Of The North" For Local Screens

"Nanook of the North" is the first picture of its kind to reach our screens. It is distinctive and different to say the least. It is a cross section of seasonal life produced on the East Coast of Hudson Bay by Robert J. Flaherty, a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society and a noted explorer and engineer.

It is a picture that defies classification. It is not the adaptation of a "story" in the accepted sense of the word, yet it has drama—the drama of life where mere existence is a continual battle against the forces of nature in their most cruel form.

It is not a scenic even though its scenic splendors are magnificent, because it is a real, true human document. It cannot be placed under the general head of an educational, but it takes one through the door of the vast North and shows how it lives.

It is a disclosure of the only life known to the Eskimo, a race of people that endures the greatest hardships, knows only the severest climate and has the least advantages and yet is probably the happiest among all races.

SYNOPSIS

Where food is to be found there goes Nanook and his family, from his wife to his naked little baby, carried in the fur "parka" on her shoulders. In summer they go down the river to the salmon and walrus fishing grounds at sea. In winter they are ofttimes actually starving before they catch a seal and appease their hunger on its raw meat.

When night comes every member of the family helps build the ice igloo. In an hour it is ready for occupancy and they take off their fur clothes and use them for pillows and crawl under fur robes. In the morning the Eskimo mother washes her baby, the dog sledges are packed and they are off, for the search for food furnishes the motive for everything they do and necessitates their nomadic life.

Thursday Till Sunday

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ALL THE EXACT SPOTS OF INTEREST IN LONDON AROUND WHICH THIS ROMANCE SPEEDS.

BRYANT WASHBURN in "The ROAD TO LONDON"

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Mae Murray Scores With "Fascination"

MAE MURRAY in "FASCINATION"

All the romance and flavor of "Fascination," to be shown for old Spain have been kept intact the first time here at the in Mae Murray's latest photoplay, Carlton begining Thursday.

In "Fascination" Miss Murray plays the part of Dolores De Lisa, born of a Spanish father and an American mother. Resenting the close supervision of the aunt with whom she lives Dolores slips out to join the throng going to the bull fight.

It is here that she becomes fascinated by the toreador, Carrita. She meets him and falls under the influence of his dark eyes. That night, at a ball, Dolores dances for the guests, giving vent to the emotions which the bull fight had created in her. None of the guests recognise her as the daughter of Eduardo de Lisa, the daughter of a wealthy Spaniard who has on that very day returned from America, bringing with him Dolores' brother and a friend from college.

It is the search for the girl that brings in its train a series of swiftly-moving and highly dramatic incidents. Elaborate costumes and gorgeous settings make brilliant the entire production. All the principal scenes are laid in Spain. Miss Murray's picture reproduces admirably the spirit of the land of the toreador.

A notable cast has been assembled in support of Miss Murray, the players including Vincent Coleman, as the American sweetheart of Dolores; Creighton Hale as Eduardo, her brother; Helen Ware as Parola, a jaded singer in a Spanish cabaret.

Apollo Theater

Monday to Wednesday, Kathleen Williams in "Trimmed in Scarlet."
Thursday to Sunday, Bryant Washburn in "The Road to London."

"Trimmed in Scarlet" contains that rare thing among motion

(Continued on Page 20)

ISIS THEATRE

To-Day Only At 5:30 & 9:15

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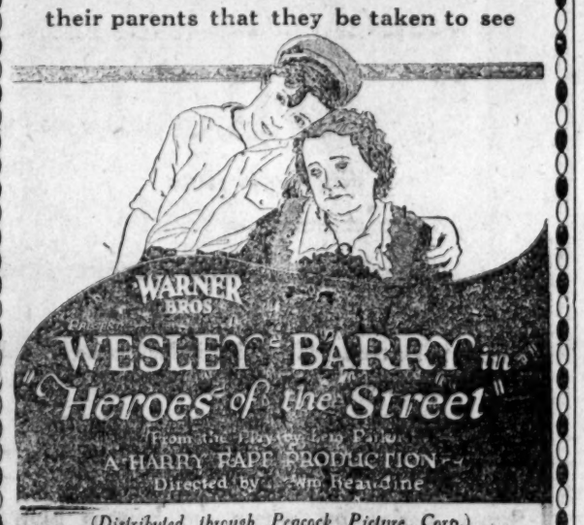

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As the Breeze from the North.

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MARY PICKFORD in "DADDY LONG LEGS"

7 reels

Motion Picture Pioneer Pays Visit To Shanghai, Sees Big Field In China

Mr. James L. McGee, Who Took First Movie Company To Los Angeles, Recalls Early Days Of Industry

If you should ever take your stand up on Laughlin Park and see spread before you the streets and the skyscrapers that are Los Angeles, the city that Motion Pictures built, the chances are that you would begin to wonder how it was possible that less than two decades ago this same city was not.

Your thoughts will then turn to the man who took the first motion picture company to Los Angeles, the man who practically "discovered" Los Angeles. You will find yourself thinking about James L. McGee, the man who watched the development of this astounding metamorphosis.

This same James L. McGee has been touring the Orient during the past two months, and today he is homeward bound. But yesterday as he sat in the lobby of the Astor House, he reminisced as men will who have been in the business this many a year and have left it.

"I was playing in the pictures for Col. Wm. N. Selig, in those days," said Mr. McGee, and you could see that his thoughts were "back there" with his company, "and we went from Chicago to St. Louis, making pictures. Then came the time when I got out of the acting side, and took a company to Los Angeles, the first that ever went there. Col. Selig made me business manager then, and I remained with him fourteen years.

"We kept on making pictures, and we grew, and pretty soon other companies came along and they made pictures and they grew. And now, look at Los Angeles.

"But things are no longer the same. They have taken the thing and they have pretty well commercialised it. Still that was only a stage in the development, and productions are beginning to take a turn for the better.

"Do you mean in the way that productions are on a bigger scale, with large star casts?" Mr. McGee was asked.

"No, not that exactly. I am thinking of the stories, now. For the past three or four years, they have been producing the old stories in new, elaborate and padded ways. But they are bound to have a better class of pictures, because more and more the story is getting to be the thing."

STARS ARE FADING

Mr. McGee went on to tell of the system of stars, and how that day is about to pass. Because high salaried stars and elaborate sets mean costly productions which are not always satisfactory. And it costs money to see them.

The tendency is toward the good stories, with logical plots, human interest, free from padding, and interpreted by true and sincere artists, and not stars, and it will be just a question of time before they will be going back to the two or three reelers.

And with this tendency will come the development of a neglected branch of the motion pictures, namely the educationals. Of course bald educationals are apt to be boresome, but when a thread of romance is woven through them, they will undoubtedly prove not only of the highest interest, but of profit. Because the movie fans the world over are beginning to tire of the general run of false sentiment and sentimentality that is presented.

"I suppose that they have the science of production and photography down to a fine point," was another question posed to Mr. McGee.

"Yes," was the answer, the camera can do wonders. It will take a picture of us going out of the Astor House, getting into our row boat and paddling away. It will photograph us going up stairs and meeting ourselves coming down, dressed in different clothes.

"So far has the mechanical side of motion picture making been perfected that it will photograph a post card and so lend depth to it that it is impossible to tell it from a motion picture of the actual scene."

When asked as to whether he had made the rounds of the local producers and studios, Mr. McGee said that he had gotten out of the game, at last, owing to his health, and he was not going back into it again. He was on a pleasure trip, no more.

GREAT FIELD HERE

"But in going around, it was impossible not to see the tremendous field for pictures in China. And there was no reason why with good scenarios, and intelligent handling successful pictures should not be made."

The talk took up the pictures that had been made locally. Told of the theme and handling of "Vampire's Prey," the memorable production of the China Film Co., and of the masked and hooded murderers that played so large a part in the production, Mr. McGee smiled and said,

"I wonder why they did that? With the innumerable tales and legends of China, the folk lore, the locations, the scenery, they should produce those and not the so-called thrillers."

TALKING TEA KETTLE

Suddenly Mr. McGee left the subject of pictures, to tell about his famous papier mache talking tea kettle. It is a wonderful thing, this tea-kettle. It will speak in the voice of a man, and answer questions. For instance, a stranger, who is introduced to Mr. McGee is invited to write a question on a piece of paper, and to burn it. The kettle will answer the question and besides will tell a good many things.

And it will speak in a voice that none but the questioner can hear, unless it be commanded. "Tea-John, speak up so that everybody can hear."

From all over America people come to listle to this tea-kettle, and women have laughed and cried and gotten frightened and hysterical. What is behind it? No one knows, for it is left to the people to put it down to mesmerism, hypnotism, spiritualism or any other ism. And meanwhile the tea kettle speaks on.

APOLLO

Mon. — Tue. — Wed.
July 9 — 10 — 11.

The Great Stage Success

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Produced by Carl Laemmle
With a great cast featuring

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ROY STEWART
LUCILLE RICKSEN
ROBERT AGNEW
DAVID TORRANCE

From the play by Wm Hurlbut
Directed by Jack Conway

BABY PEGGY

IN

"THE CIRCUS CLOWN"

A TWO PART COMEDY

To-day at 3 p.m.

BESSIE BARRISCALE

IN

"LIFE'S TWIST"

To-night

PRISCILLA DEAN

IN THE

"FLAME of LIFE"

Booking at Robinson's

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight The Last Night at 9 15 p.m.
D. W. GRIFFITH Presents
NORMA TALMADGE in
"GOING STRAIGHT"

In this real human interest photoplay the star is given every opportunity by the famous author and director to display that versatile ability which won her fame and great popularity.

We do not need to use the superlative in presenting Norma Talmadge, nor do we deem it necessary to say that "Going Straight" is the kind of picture you like to see.

MATINEE
To-day at 3.15 p.m.
"GOING STRAIGHT"
and Episodes 3 and 4 of "THE BRANDED FOUR"
in 4 Parts

THE PARISIEN

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Ballet Master, Jean Ville
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OLYMPIC THEATRE

WEEK PROGRAMME—July 9th to 15th
Showing by special request for
TWO NIGHTS ONLY July 9th and 10th

"BACK to GOD'S COUNTRY"

STARRING
Nell Shipman

A wonderful picture portraying a wild girl who loves everything wild.

A SUPER-SPECIAL FEATURE AT USUAL PRICES

On Wed. and Thurs., July 11th, 12th at 9.15 p.m.
"A BRIDE'S CONFESSION"
A FULL PICTURE PERFORMANCE
What Law Demands A Bride's Confession?

Her past was a dead thing.

Her charm and culture had won for her the love and respect of an ideal husband.

Why crumble the ideals which her husband had built about her?

Yet she was finally confronted with the question she had feared.

The question of a past. Did she answer? And did he understand the principle behind her acts?

On Fri., Sat., and Sun., July 13th, 14th and 15th,
WILLIAM FOX Presents
WILLIAM FARNUM
IN

"The SCUTTLERS"
SEVEN REELS

MATINEE
On Sunday, July 8th at 3.15 p.m.
"GOING STRAIGHT"
and Episodes 3 and 4 of "THE BRANDED FOUR"
in 4 Parts.

The Victoria Theatre PRESENTS
On July 9 to 15th

TWO ABSORBING and THRILLING DRAMAS with the CELEBRATED RUSSIAN ACTORS
M. MOSJOOKIN and Mme. LISENKO
On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, will be screened

"JUSTICE FIRST"
SIX REELS

"Justice First" is an intensely dramatic story of the conflicting emotions of Octave Granier' Prosecuting attorney general, when he is compelled to do his duty.

M. Mosjookin's portrayal of the attorney when circumstances compel to conduct the prosecution against the woman he loves, and to press for capital punishment on the charge of murder laid against her is startlingly realistic while the part of the sweetheart, played by Mme. Lisenko, the beautiful stage star, is gripping in the extreme.

On Thurs. to Sun., July 12th to 15th, at 9.15 p.m.
"HER TRIAL"
SIX REELS

is a powerful story of intense human emotions in this dramatic French production Mme. LISENKO is seen in her artistic and emotional best.

Jealousy, intrigue, revenge and love all take their turn upon the stage of life, but as always, love and good prevail, and the story ends with a beautiful romance. The action is swift and intense, and Mme. LISENKO touches dramatic heights never before reached by any other screenactress.

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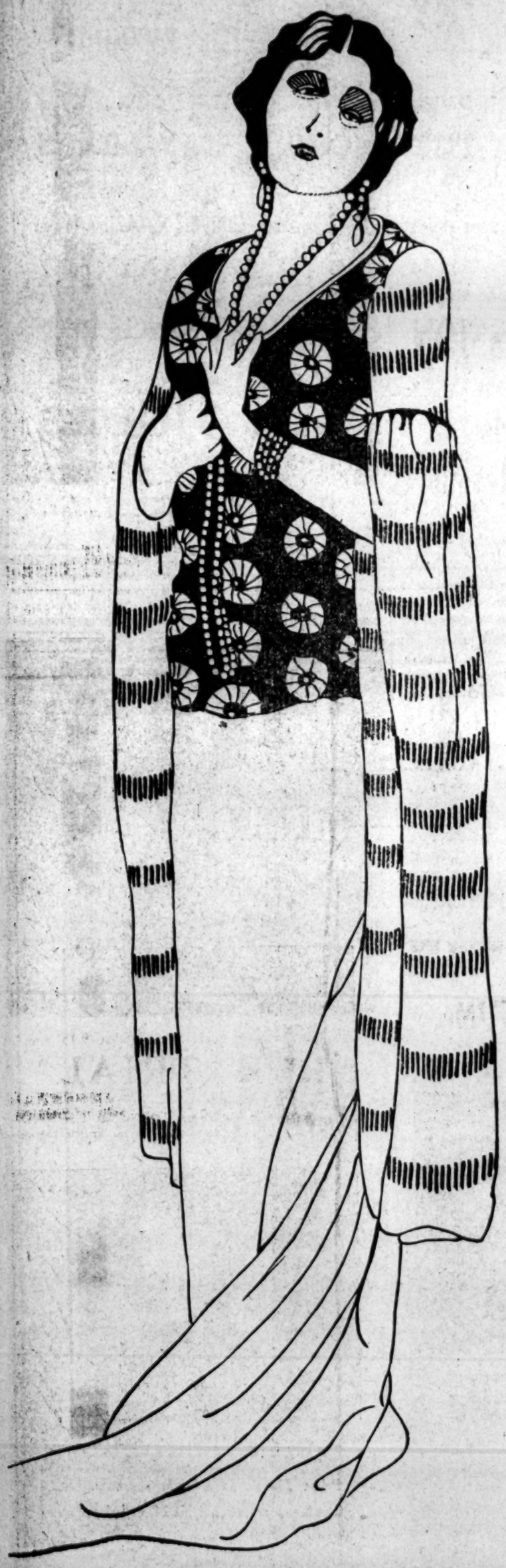

She went to the ball

FOR ONE WEEK Commencing Monday

July 9th-15th **At 5.30 & 9:15**

Peacock Motion Picture Corporation

presents

POOR MEN'S WIVES

By Agnes Christine Johnston and Frank Dazzy Directed

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It thrills sweethearts, warns wives and makes men think.

DOES IT PAY?

For a Woman to Deceive Her Husband?
For a Husband to Neglect His Wife?

SEE THE PLAY

ADMISSION PRICES:

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MATINEE PRICES:

BOX SEAT **$1.00**, DRESS CIRCLE **60** CTS. STALL **40** CTS.

He washed the dishes!

Round About The Theaters

(Continued from Page 17)

pictures, a new angle to a story that is ages old.

It is the story of child love for its mother and the equal return of the mother's love for the child. Yet the triteness of such a theme is ironed out smoothly by Jack Conway, who directed the picture. Kathlyn Williams in the role of the mother, originally played by Maxine Elliott in William Hurlbut's Broadway stage success, displays all the versatility and emotional ability that have made her a screen favorite.

Her role is that of Cordelia Ebbing, a woman of the world who was driven from her home by circumstances of domestic unhappiness. Growing tired of her wandering and drawn irrisistibly back to the baby girl she had abandoned, she returns to find her daughter, now a charming girl, in love and in trouble, trying to defend the honor of a mother she has never known from the wagging tongues of society.

The climax that follows this situation is strong and well up to Kathleen Williams' standard.

"The Road to London" shows Bryant Washburn in what is probably the best of his comedy vein. It is a story full of adventure, hazard, pep and thrills as well as laughter. But where this film differs from the usual run, is in the cast which was selected with the greatest care.

As the photoplay was filmed in, and about, London, it was necessary to have English actors in the cast as well as Americans. For his leading lady, Mr. Washburn selected Joan Morgan, a noted English beauty, who has been acting for the screen less than a year. George Foley was chosen to play the role of the star's father; Gibb McLaughlin is the Viscount; and Saba Raleigh is the Duchess. The Reverend Dr. Bachelor, a noted British clergyman consented to play the Vicar; Sir Bertram Hays acts in his real capacity of Captain of H.M.S. Olympic; and a London bobby is played by a real bloomin' cop.

St. George's Cinema

Monday to Wednesday, Priscilla Dean in "The Flame of Life."

Thursday to Sunday, Bebe Daniels in "A Game Chicken."

"The Flame of Life," which proved such a drawing card at the Apollo Theater last week is scheduled to be shown at the Open-Air Cinema the first part of this week, and it is reasonable

to suppose that its success will be repeated.

Priscilla Dean has been dubbed the fire eater of the screen, and with reason. Anyone will think so who sees her in this characterisation—as daughter of a miner in Northern England, a laborer herself.

To follow her from the time of her meeting with the new gang boss, through her efforts at self-betterment, through her trials and tribulations, to her final act of heroism in a flaming mine, is to witness the dramatic thrill of a lifetime.

The second feature of the week takes up an entirely dissimilar theme. That of rum running and rum hound running.

Joshua Hastings, a New England Yankee, had married into an old Spanish family living in Havana. When prohibition became effective in the United States, Hastings, in partnership with Jose Maria Lavendera, had engaged in the profitable business of rum running. He is in constant turmoil with his wife and mother-in-law, who insist upon marrying the daughter, Inez, to Lavendera.

And—but why make a give-away. You'll enjoy it when you see it.

Victoria Theater

Monday to Wednesday, "Justice First" with M. Mosjookin and Mme. Lisenko.

Thursday to Sunday, "Her Trial," featuring the same stars.

Patrons of the Victoria Theater will have an opportunity of withessing what promises to be a change from the ordinary diet in the usual film fare of Shanghai. For "Justice First" and "Her Trial" bring to the local screen two of the best known of Russia's dramatic actors.

"Justice First" is an intensely dramatic story of the conflicting emotions of Octave Granier, prosecuting attorney general whom circumstances compel to conduct the prosecution against the woman he loves, and to press for capital punishment on the charge of murder laid against her. Mosjookin's portrayal is startling realistic, while the part of the sweetheart, played by Mme. Lisenko, the beautiful stage star, is gripping in the extreme.

Played by a cast of the first water "Justice First" ranks as the greatest drama ever produced in Europe, one that all lovers of the silent drama cannot afford to miss.

"Her Trial" deals with an old problem in a new and fascinating manner. The cast includes the same notable players who have the leading roles in "Justice First," Mme. Lisenko portraying the beautiful equestriene, and M. Mosjookin the rich American visiting Europe.

The story opens with an entrancing circus scene in which the heroine is seen performing daring turns. Behind the scenes, however, she is not happy as the manager persistently molests her. She leaves the circus with the wardrobe mistress, having inherited quite a fortune from her brother.

Living quietly, she meets a rich young American. Love dawns and the two are married. Diane's happiness is complete, when a shadow appears in the form of her former circus manager. He threatens to tell her husband of her circus life unless he is given money. She agrees to do so, and her husband overhearing the conversation, leaves her without so much as a goodbye.

There is reunion later, but this only comes after many trials, dramatic events leading up to a final happy fade-out.

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Good Road for Lovers
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and the Last of the 12 Rounds
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You'll be Glad to see your Old Friends.
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Rates: Including Meals $5.50 to 12 per person (with bath) special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.
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Prima Donna, in a cycle of songs.
The latest sensational hit of America.

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THE ORIGINAL MILK-CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR
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Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

JULY DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor)

Wednesday, July 4
Thursday, " 5
Friday, " 6
Saturday, " 7
Monday, " 9

DEPOSITS WILL BE IN RESPECT OF THE 6 PERCENT LOAN OF 1923 (ALLOTMENT AT PAR)

60183 J. 8

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send their hats to this shop to be RENOVATED Why don't you? At nominal expense we'll make your old faded hat fresh and almost NEW.

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59716

NOTICE

Mr. W. B. JARVIS, late of Messrs. SETH, MANCELL AND McLURE, has commenced business on his own account as public accountant and auditor. Address: 20 Nanking Road.

60333 J 14

NOTICE

Mr. M. Lipkovsky announces the opening of "THE SIBERIAN JEWELLERY STORE" on 27 Nanking, corner Kiangse Roads, from July 1923.

60258 J 18

Frederick's Hotel

Kwang-Tung Road off Jukong Road
2 minutes from Range Road

Large, airy, comfortable moderate priced rooms. Ideal location.

Specially prepared home made sausages. Special chipped fried potatoes and fish. Come and enjoy a meal "like Mother used to cook."

Look for our Sign-board on Jukong Road, 150 Yards off Szechuen Road.

57738

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning-Shin," Captain W. Vogeler, will leave from the Ningshac Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Monday, the 9th July, at about 3.00 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, 1B Hankow Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

60306 J 8

Hongkew Park

Tuesday, July 10, at 9.15 p.m.

Municipal Orchestra
Open-Air Concert

Chairs at 30 Cents each

For Programme:—
See Page No. 2

GODOWN SPACE near Kungping Road Jetty about 20,000 square feet to be let out wholly or partially at moderate rental. For necessary particulars apply
The Kaiyosha Company
5, Canton Road,
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60160 J. 8

NOMAD

NOMAD OASIS
A. A. O. N. M. S.

The regular monthly meeting of Nomad Oasis will be held at the Astor House Hotel, Tuesday, July 10th, 6:30 p.m.

Motion pictures will be taken at this Session.

All visiting shriners are cordially invited. 60288

LOST

LOST a draft of Tls. 200 of Yuen Voog, number 5842, date July 5th: two pass books, one No. 15576, other No. 15611, of Shanghai Commercial Bank amounted to $1,380, eight bills of exchange of Franc of $600 and two receipts of Commercial Press of $2,400. The puplic is hereby warned against negotiating any of the above.

Scheng Begung.

60331 J 11

IMPORTANT

See the new dress vest for Summer wear, no back or armhole.

L. A. GARLAND
3 Ezra Road
2nd floor.

60330 J 14

S.S. "President Madison" From Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "PRESIDENT MADISON" will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf on Tuesday, July 10th, at 9:30 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, AGENTS.

60340 J 10

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T. F. 164

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An Encyclopaedia of Information Regarding China

T. F. 152

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Restaurant, Turkish Bath and Massage. Real American meals served here at moderate price.

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Prof. T. Hisada, a Japanese specialist has a new method of treatment for Rheumatism and cronic diseases of all kinds by painless electricity.

Those suffering from above diseases should lose no time, come and see me, no charge for consultation.

Office hours: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
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SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
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59956

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each
(issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,

P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.

T. F. 176

Business and Official Notices

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No. 70 Bo-pei Road, Lu Hua Daung, Mokanshan. (真山廬花千萬澤布路七十號). 3-story house, well furnished. With bath rooms, Servant's quarters, Kitchens, etc. Can be viewed at any time. Key with caretaker (Lee Yung Zung, (李永成). For terms apply Mr. Chow, 683 Myburgh Road, Shanghai, or Mr. Zung, Bank of China, Mokanshan.

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60137 J 8

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58637

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ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR, Land and Estate Agent, 60 Kiangse Road. All kinds of building operations, especially reinforced concrete. Phone C. 6394.

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Decide to use the "Allenburys" Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with Sound health and Strength.

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DR. F. FRANEK, M. D.
Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment
Museum Road corner of Balfour Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
Tel. C. 851.

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"Avail yourself of modern Optical research, and learn the true condition of your eyes, that you may act well and wisely."

Dr. R. A. Thompson

Specialists in the treatment of eye diseases and the scientific application of glasses
25 Jinkee Rd. Suite 504
CHUNG FOO BANK BLDG.
Telephone: C. 1804

The Far Eastern Office of the STATE BANK R. S. F. S. R.

WAS opened at Vladivostok on March 17, 1923. Telegraphic Address: "Gosbank." All Codes used. Head Office, Moscow.

Branches and Agencies all over Russia and Siberia. General Banking business of every description transacted. Correspondents at the principal places of the world. Foreign exchange bought and sold.

For any details apply to the Foreign Department of this Bank at Vladivostock.

59695

ANGEL DEVERGNE
BRANDIES
THREE STARS FIVE STARS
Sole Agents for the Fast East.
DENT & CO.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
INC,
GOODS CLEARED THROUGH CUSTOMS
MARINE INSURANCE EFFECTED
SHIPMENTS FORWARDED
GODOWN SPACE FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS
8B KIUKIANG ROAD Tel. C. 1877
Sub Office—Astor House Hotel

Come and Inspect our
Bath Towels and Bath Robes.

Bath robe prices ranging from $3 to $10 each. Bath Towel prices ranging from $5.50 to $44 per dozen. Our materials are absolutely of the best, and prices are cheaper by 50% in comparison with other goods of the same quality obtainable elsewhere.

P425, Nanking Road. SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD. Telephone C. 7485.

59171

THE
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co
LIMITED

Beg to announce that they have now

OPENED A DEPOT

situated at No. 246J Avenue Edward VII, almost opposite the French Municipality.

This Depot, which has been established for the convenience of the Customers living in the Western district and mainly using the Avenue between the two Settlements, will have a gasoline system supplying.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

And carry a stock of Tyres and Motor Accessories.

THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD.

S. W. PRATT, General Manager.

60044

KEEP OFF MOSQUITOES' INVASIONS

By using "THREE STARS" Anti-Mosquito Insence, absolutely harmless but marvelously effective. Recommended by well known Chemists, Doctors and Laboratories.

THE ONLY MANUFACTURER
The China Chemical Works
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The World's Truest Reproduction!
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THE BRUNSWICK BALKE-COLLENDER CO

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office.
Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star	Haiphong	Peking
(Kedah)	Hongkong	Penang
Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Samarang
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager

Banque belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS NEW YORK, BUCHAREST BRAZIL, COLOGNE, CAIRO ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA ITALY (TYROL) and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMI CHEI BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCTGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S. .....$ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, $$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,490,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Changchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dalny	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager,
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) ..	69,500,000.00

Head Office
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Phom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital paid up ....U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,504,980
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
26 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Madrid
Batavia	Manila
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Cebu	San Francisco
Colon	Santo Domingo
Dairen	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soorabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,083,345.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
12 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheriben	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

浙江實業銀行 The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1966
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits	120,751.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

Li Ming, Manager.

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

東亞銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K.	$500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire	16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver	$150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sad Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale.
Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies, Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit SHANGHAI. No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU.
General Managers.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Chefoo: Mrs. Tunnard; for Tientsin: Mr. Liverman, Rev. Brother Antonin, Mr. and Mrs. Toole and four children.

Per P. & O. s.s. Malwa for London: Dr. C. Chang, Dr. K. Y. Yu, Mr. and Mrs. H J Mungean, Mrs. and Miss McLaurin, Mrs. G. A. Combe, Miss D. and Master R. Combe, Comdr. G. F. B. Edward-Collins, Mrs. Wintler, Miss and Master Wintler, Miss H. S. Johanson, Mrs. Seward, Miss McNair Ramsden, Mr. and Mrs. Carpmeal, Messrs. Li Yung-chuan, Wang Ping-hen, A. Tollefsen, T. Johnson, H.E. Howard, D. Collins, J.J. Webb, G. Greaves, C. W. Bernard, W. Jones, F. E More, E. Knutsen, J. W. Barrow, W. Fothergill, W. Anderson, G. Lacey, E. J. Board, S. J. Odgers, E. Hannsford, H. Dodson, J. Penny, H. Sheldrick, W. Abraham, F. Chandler, C. McCarthy; for Marseilles: Mrs. Proctor, Misses E. E. Mitchell, L. Peters, Can Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. N. Billings, Dr. G. V. Hamilton, Messrs. W. King, A. J. Clements, C. E. Collinge, W. H. Hulse, W. A. Shedd; for Bombay: Mr. M. R. Devanani; for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Emery, Mr. Cheng Hua-ming, Misses Cheng Yuen, Chen, Ling, F. A. Boyce, Mrs. Chao K. Hoo, Mrs. F. Kittelberger, Messrs. W. Major, Kho Tjin Kee, Cheng Foong-choon; for Hongkong: Col. Butterworth, Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mrs. A. G. M. Lincoln, Miss L. J. Lu Ke, Capt. Baldwick, Mrs. C. W. Puckett, Messrs. F. L. Mayer, R. Wright, Wang, E. Mercurio, Yuan Sih-lan.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Kiukiang: rsM. J. C. Bosustow, Miss J. Bosustow.

Per C.N. s.s. Chungking for Hankow: Capt. Ashby.

Per C.N. s.s. Kanchow for Tsingtao: Dr. and Mrs. F. L. aHwks Pott, Misses Pott, Cumming (2), Mrs. H. G. Curran and child, Mrs. R. J. McNicoll, Master Fawcett.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong: Mrs. Avenell, Mrs. Bordeshavsky, Mrs. Miklieu, Messrs. E. B. Fieldler, J. P. Jones.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Miss Durang, Mrs. Mallett and child, Misses Stuckland. Mrshall (2), Mrs. R. J. Marshall, Mrs. Hargis, Rev. Father Vanherseke, H. E. Rev. C. Costantini, Messrs. H. P. Wilkinson, A. S. Phillips, H. South, J. Glasson, R. Brown; for Chefoo: Misses Durang, L. Minhinick, Watermar, Saltmarsh, R. P. Wright, Mrs. Durang, Mrs. Van Haute and child, Mr. and rMs. Lantenschlager:

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers ....C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
(Established 1915)
Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road
Hongkew Office: 15 N. Szechuen Road

Branches and agencies in principal cities throughout China
Correspondents in Europe, United States of America, Japan, Hawaiian Islands, Manila, Straits Settlement and Australia.
All kinds of banking business transacted.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

Telephones C. 4522-4
Cable Address "Comsavbank"

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$830,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
Correspondents:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Northwestern National Bank, Portland, Ore.
Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Amer. Sav. Bk. and Trust Co., Seattle.
Shanghai Branch: Central 7944, 7945, 7946, & 7947

大通銀行

6 Kiukiang Road
CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold
A. E. SCHUMACHER
Manager

興業銀行 INDUSTRIAL BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road
Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
CHI KINHOW, Manager.
Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552.
Shanghai Branch

東方商業銀行 Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$5,000,00
Paid up Capital	$3,500,00

Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interests allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank, Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco,
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco
L. C. WAI,
Manager.
36 Kiangse Road

Vessels Due

Alps Maru, *Dairen*	July 9
Atsuta Maru, *Yokohama*	July 12
Autolycus, Liverpool	July 8
Benvenue, *London*	July 8
Chikugo Maru, *Yokohama*	July 10
Chungking, *Hankow*	July 15
D. D'Aosta, *Trieste*	July 10
E. of Asia, *Hongkong*	July 14
E. of Canada, *Vancouver*	July 13
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	July 15
Genoa Maru, *Hongkong*	July 8
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	July 10
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	July 9
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	July 8
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	July 8
Kanchow, *Tsingtao*	July 12
Kiangan, *Hankow*	July 14
Kaga Maru, *Seattle*	July 9
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	July 13
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	July 11
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	July 12
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	July 9
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	July 10
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	July 12
Kungwo, *Hankow*	July 8
Kutwo, *Hankow*	July 14
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	July 16
Laomedon, *Liverpool*	July 10
Manila Maru, *U.S.A.*	July 11
Liangchow, *Hongkong*	July 12
Luenyi, *Hankow*	July 8
Loongwo, *Hankow*	July 15
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	July 12
Ngankin, *Hankow*	July 11
Nikko Maru, *Osaka*	July 11
Ningshin, *Foochow*	July 8
Omi Maru, *Osaka*	July 8
President Grant, *Hongkong*	July 11
Pses. Wilson, *Hongkong*	July 8
Rokko Maru, *Yokohama*	July 16
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	July 9
Saleier, *Rotterdam*	July 9
Sarpedon, *Liverpool*	July 12
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	July 13
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki*	July 9
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	July 8
Shengking, *Hankow*	July 12
Scheer, *Hamburg*	July 9
Sunning, *Hongkong*	July 9
Shantung, *Hongkong*	July 11
Soochow, *Hongkong*	July 14
Suiwo, *Hankow*	July 11
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	July 16
Taksang, *Hongkong*	July 9
Takeshima M., *Yokohama*	July 13
Tatung, *Hankow*	July 14
Tungshing, *Hongkong*	July 8
Tjisondari, *Java*	July 8
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	July 11
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	July 12
Waishing, *Hongkong*	July 10
West Kader, *Portland*	July 16
Whangpu, *Hankow*	July 13
Woosung, *Hankow*	July 16
Wosang, *Antung*	July 11
Wuchang, *Hankow*	July 9
Yamashiro Maru, *Osaka*	July 15
Yusang, *Tsingtao*	July 9

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$1,085 B.
Chartered	£20½ S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$590 B.
North China	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H.$230
Yangtsze	$25½ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 18½ B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$137
Hongkong Fire	H.$465 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$150
Indo-China Pref.	H.$37½ B.
"Shell"	20/—
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 83 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 58 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18¼
Oriental Cons.	18S.
Raub	$5½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$150B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 101 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7¼ B.
" Pref.	$. 5.20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 197½
Hongkong Wharf	H.$164
Lands and Hotels	
Astor Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
L.-French Land	Tls. 120 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 120 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12½ B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 100 S.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 5¼ S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 100 S.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 232½ S.
Green Island	Tls. 28¾ B.
Langkats	$81½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Nan Sumatra	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$6¾ B.
Lewolyn	$42 —
Lane Crawford	$100 B.
Routrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$18.40 B.
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.35 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.35 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.05 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.65
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.12½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 1¾
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10¾ B.
Java Consolidated	$. 12½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 10 B.
Karan	Tls. 6 B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.12½ B.
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1¼ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14 B.
Padang	Tls. 4¾ B.
Penghkian Durian	Tls. 1¼ B.
Permata	Tls. 2¾
Repah	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.85 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1.15 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1¼ B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4¼ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.30 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2¾ B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.75 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.45 B.
Ziangbee	Tls. 3.30 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 145 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 40
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 70 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 175 B.

B. Sellers. Ss. Sales, S. Buyers

Money Exchange

Shanghai, July 7, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate	71.9375
Native Interest	.67
Copper Cash	246.000
Bar Silver	31½
Shanghai Gold Bar	341
Bank rate of Discount	3%
Paris on London	78.45
New York on London	456⅛
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0⅝
Demand	3/0⅞
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer	.70
Demand	70¼

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Changhai Bank Open quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/0⅝
London (Demand)	3/0⅞
London 4 m-s	3/1
India (T.T.)	227
France (T.T.)	1205
America (T.T.)	70
Hongkong (T.T.)	74⅜
Japan (T.T.)	70¼
Batavia (T.T.)	182½
Straits (T.T.)	76¼

RANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/2⅝
London 4 m-s Docts	3/3
London 6 m-s Credits	3/3¼
London 6 m.s. Docts	
France 4 m-s	1255
America 4 m-s L/c	73
Docs	73½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 70½ = Tls. 141.84
@ exch. 72.2 = Mex. $196.45
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3/1½ = Tls. 6.40
@ exch. 72.2 = Mex. $8.86

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls. 5.78	@ 3/1¼	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.26	@ 71⅝	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1140½	Fr. 12.71
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 68⅞	Yen 1.62
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 230¼	Rupees 2.56
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 15.40	Ital Lire 17.16

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America	69½
Demand buying on America	70½
Demand selling on London	3/0¾
Demand buying on London	3/1½

CHINESE GOV. BONDS
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6% X.Int.	92.50	92.50
5th Year 6%	54.80	54.80
7th Year 6% X.Int.	45.10	45.20
9th Year 6%	70.00	70.30
6% Consolidated	50.90	51.10
7% Consolidated	58.20	58.20
11 Year 8%	98.00	98.00
96 Millions 8%	26.10	26.10

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

341.40	340.40
340.90	340.60
341.20	341.20
341.50	341.40
341.00	341.60
340.50	341.00
340.90	340.80
341.70	341.20
341.00	341.40
341.30	341.50
340.80	
340.50	
340.10	
340.00	

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
RANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 330,000	Tls. 100
Roubles 100	Mex. $0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 15.90	= 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.90	= 1 Tael
Marks 90.000	= 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 106.75	= 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 23.40	= 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 136.00	= 100 Fr. Francs

QUICK SERVICE

Comfortable cars. Sent out from our nearest station to you

West 2470 2640

LEE LEE GARAGE
2A Yates Road

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

July 7, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each up ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price advanced to 63⅝ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 456⅝. Our official Sterling rate here today was raised to 3/0⅝ the Gold Dollar rate to 70, the Yen rate dropped to 70¼ and the other rates changed accordingly.

Our market throughout the day was steady to firm. There were at all times sellers of Sterling at 3/0⅞ for July delivery, 3/0⅞ for August and 3/0⅝ for September.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 70¼ for July and 69¾ for forward delivery.

There were buyers of both Sterling and Gold Dollars at a fraction above those rates.

There were sellers of Yen at 69¾ for July and 70 for forward with buyers at ⅛ point lower.

Banks were quoting 3/1⅝ for Sterling bills for near delivery and 3/1½ for forward. They were quoting 72 for Gold Dollar bills for near delivery and 71⅝ for forward. There were no buyers of Franc bills under 1245.

India and China both bought silver in London yesterday and the market there is reported as closing steady. New York report their market as dull and quiet.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTAMIONS
Shanghai, July 7, 1923

OFFICIAL

Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 31.50
Bukits Tls. 1.20
Ziangbes Tls. 3.40
S. M. C. 8% Debs. 1921 $112.00
Senawangs Tls. 1.25
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.50 July

UNOFFICIAL

H. & S. Banks $1,090.00
Bukits Tls. 1.20
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.50
Samagagas Tls. 0.90 Sept.
Chemors Tls. 1.12½
Kroewoeks Tls. 14.25
Tls. 14.00
Butes Tls. 0.65

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, July 7, 1923

UNOFFICIAL

American Drug Co. Tls. 40.06
Langkats Comb. Tls. 31.50 July
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.40 July
Tanah Merahs Tls. 0.85
Karans Tls. 6.25
Telephones Tls. 70.00
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1922 Tls. 106.00
S. M. C. 6% Gold Loan £105½

Rubber Outputs

	May	June
Alma	24,500	24,500
Anglo-Dutch	42,000	40,000
Anglo-Java	138,200	145,500
Ayer Tawah	—	—
Batu Anam	—	—
Bukit Toh Alang	22,181	18,995
Bute	12,100	13,100
Chempedak	12,500	13,500
Chemor United	20,200	
Cheng	11,040	12,186
Consolidated	46,203	50,117
Dominion	32,799	28,524
Gula Kalumpong	81,000	92,000
Java Consolidated	53,600	48,900
Kapayang	12,602	12,810
Karan	7,542	7,024
Kota Bahroe	25,545	32,255
Kroewoek	46,000	48,000
Langkat	73,800	
New Amherst	8,456	
Padang	—	2,900
Permata	5,009	
Repah	16,402	19,533
Samagagas	—	—
Semambu	—	—
Senawang	22,100	23,500
See Kee	10,647	
Shanghai-Seremban	11,616	13,555
Shanghai Kedah	17,710	19,241
Shanghai Kelanan	12,500	16,700
Shanghai Malay	24,490	27,607
Shanghai-Pahang	12,851	18,577
Shanghai Klebang	10,200	10,600
Shanghai Sumatra	52,871	58,681
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	—	—
Sungei Duri	20,015	20,682
Taiping	9,560	
Tebong	59,000	59,000
Tonah Merah	24,300	24,400
Ziangbe	38,800	38,500

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

Business on the local Stock Exchange during the past week has been fairly active in Rubber shares and at today's quotations given within it is not at all easy to get shares.

Cables from London since last week indicate a dull market there and the following are the last prices cabled to us this week:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I. £73.10.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, F.I. £70.15.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, R.I. £69.0.0.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., "B" £2.14.10½.

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. £1.12.6.

WEAK NERVES
are strengthened by feeding with
SANATOGEN
The True Tonic Food
Dr. C. W. SALEEBY, writes: "To maintain health and vigour in hot climates a man must pay very careful attention to the problem of diet." He recommends Sanatogen as an "ideal nerve food in the Tropics."

STATE EXPRESS 555 CIGARETTES

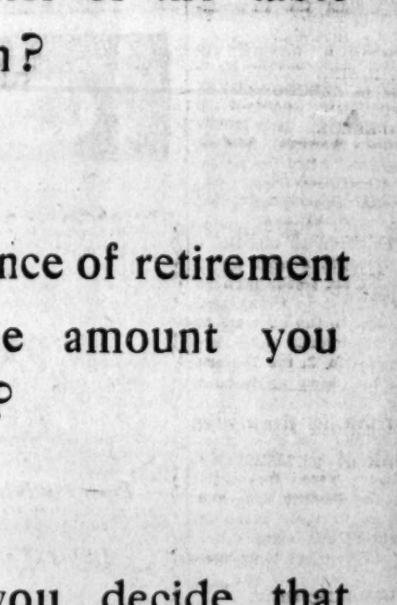
HEALTHY ADVICE ON CIGARETTE SMOKING

The wise smoker should choose his cigarettes as carefully as his food. He would not consume unwholesome food and should not tolerate impure cigarettes. But the Smoker cannot open each cigarette to inspect its contents—therefore he should smoke only Cigarettes produced by a Manufacturer of the highest repute. Ardath Tobacco Company, Ltd., use only the purest NATURAL VIRGINIA TOBACCO for their famous 555 Cigarettes, and by secret processes remove all harmful ingredients, thus making them the purest and healthiest cigarettes obtainable.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LTD., LONDON.

MADE BY HAND ONE AT A TIME!

PRICE 85 cts. per tin. of 50



Asia Banking Corporation

Capital, fully paid, G$4,000,000

An American Bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world.

This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash UNREGISTERED War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.

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35 Broadway, New York

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT:
Shanghai

G. A. TISDALL, *General Manager in the Orient*
R. BUCHAN, *Manager.*

Corner of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

TELEPHONE Central 1324

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The Ideal Case for Parcel Post, Express or Freight Shipments.
China Fibre Container Co.
SHANGHAI
P. O. Box 261 Telephone East 556

COMMON SENSE

Are you inclined to kill your appetite by eating the cake in the center of the table before the soup comes on?

— —

In other words is your chance of retirement being ruined through the amount you are spending on pleasure?

Think it over and if you decide that systematic saving will help your chance—write, call or phone the

I. S. S.

7 Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

Manuscript Of Old Days, Found In Nanking, Tells Of T'ai P'ing Rebellion Deeds

Massacre Of 30,000 Of Eastern King's Followers Graphically Described In Document Written In 1857 From Account Of Foreign Eye-Witnesses

A most interesting manuscript and one which has a possible historic value has been found by Mr. Samuel J. Mills, of Nanking. The document, written in long hand and dated at Shanghai in January, 1857, deals with reports of the T'ai P'ing activities in and around Nanking. It was found in an old trunk in the attic of the house formerly occupied by the Rev. and Mrs. Abbey, of the Presbyterian Mission, Nanking.

Among the many interesting things chronicled is an account of the massacre of the "Eastern King" and his thousands of followers in the palace of the T'ai Ping Wong, the "Heavenly King," chief of the T'ai P'ing movement.

Mention is made also of the blowing up of the famous Porcelain Pagoda, but the manuscript is not complete, the last page, or pages, which might have given more particulars regarding this famed tower, being missing.

Following is a copy of the manuscript, furnished by Mr. Mills:

"Shanghai, Jan'y, 1857.

"Some of the mystery and uncertainty which has so long existed as to the status of things among the Insurgents in the interior, and particularly at Nanking, is at length cleared away by information received from three persons recently arrived here direct from Nanking, which place they left about the 12th ult.

"Two of these are Europeans, and one a Chinese youth, all illiterate. The two foreigners state that they entirely lost their reckoning of time, months as well as days, and therefore can give only rough guesses for the dates of the events they relate. But having been eye-witnesses and often actors in the scenes they describe, they can of course bear clear testimony to facts, and with some approximation to the order and time of their occurrence.

"The creditability of this testimony is inferred from the substantial agreement of the accounts they have separately given to Dr. Bridgeman and myself,—their further agreement in many points with what has been learned from other independent sources, and from the minute knowledge these persons show of the localities around Nanking, and for hundreds of miles above,—as tested by Dr. Bridgeman who had seen them himself.

IN IMPERIAL SERVICE

"The substance of their narrative is as follows:

"Sometime last spring they went up to Chinkiang, where they were in the Imperial service for a short time. After which they joined themselves to the Rebels and fought against the Imperialists.

"During this time the Rebels at Chinkiang became very short of provisions, and concluded to send to Nanking for help and the appointed signal of their relief coming was charcoal floating down the river. After the necessary time the charcoal was seen, and was soon followed by a reinforcement with supplies under the King No. 7. With this No. 7 these two Europeans went up to Nanking, some six weeks perhaps after their arrival in Chinkiang. They went first to the quarters of No. 7 and afterwards were carried by him to No. 2, the Eastern King, who has been so famous for styling himself the 'Holy Ghost.' By this No. 2 they were well treated and had good quarters assigned them among his officers. They were frequently sent for by the Eastern King and questioned as to their mode of eating, fighting and using arms. Generally they spent their time as they listed, going to and fro when and where they chose.

"Thus they spent a month, during which they had opportunities of seeing a good deal which no other foreigners have seen of the Rebels. Knowing nothing of the written character and a very small amount of the spoken language, their means of communication with the people around them were necessarily limited, and accordingly of the theories of the Insurgents, political or religious, they can tell almost nothing, and so of their future plans or prospects of Empire. But of their political organisation they state that the Celestial King, the Tai Ping Wong, No. 1, the living Head of the whole movement, they never saw him, as he kept himself entirely secluded from public view. His proclamations were delivered from a prominent verandah attached to his palace by female messengers who read them aloud in the audience of the people.

DRASTIC LAW ENFORCING

"The Eastern King under whom they were enrolled was No. 2, subordinate to these were chiefs styled No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Each of these chiefs or kings had his own palace, and his own army, and his own followers. The Government was entirely despotic, and if not the laws the execution of them was registered in blood. (?) For almost any offence the penalty was beheading, and particularly for opium smoking and sexual communication: in which latter case both parties (as they had seen themselves) were made to pay the penalty. The chiefs and their officers had wives and any others to whom they chose to give them. Beyond this no communication between man and woman was allowed. As to their religion, these men knew only that before meals the head man of each mess would say or sing something in the way of a grace. That they reckon one day as a Sabbath, which from their calculation of their time when they first went among them, they take to be Thursday and that when they first went into the presence of the Eastern King they were required to kneel and someone sung a sort of doxology.

"The Chiefs, except Nos. 1 and 2, went out from time to time with their followers to fight against the Imperialists and to secure the regions already possessed, making the people pay taxes or submit to having their produce taken from them: and the trade about Nanking went on with freedom and briskness from day to day. Such they testify was the state of things during some three months after they reached Nanking.

"EASTERN KING'S" END

"This period having elapsed they witnessed another act in this great tragedy of Nanking, the like of which has not often been seen on earth. The preparation for it had been going on behind the scenes as they afterward learned. No. 2 had been for some time suspected of having designs upon the head of the great chief, Tien Wong, and the power and influence of No. 2 rendering him very dangerous to his elder brother, orders were sent out to No. 5, No. 6 and No. 7 (Nos. 3 and 4 having been killed in action and No. 8 being in the city) to return with their forces to Nanking. But for this order (they suppose) the Rebels would at that time have come on further down in this direction than they had previously been. No. 6 being several days further off than the others did not receive his orders so soon and when received he did not obey them.

"The others being within the city, No. 1 commenced the execution of his plan. The first of it known to these two foreigners was the report of guns about 2 o'clock one morning, after which they were not long in finding that there were guards all around the establishment of the Eastern King, or No. 2, whose head they soon saw exposed in a public place and with this began a work of butchery which hardly has a parallel in modern history. To affect this purpose the more easily, on the following day No. 1 caused a public announcement to be made by his female messengers that Nos. 5 and 7, the chief agents in the execution of No. 2 had transcended their orders, for which they should be punished with a certain number of blows, which, however, their friends were permitted to share with them by interposing their hands to receive the blows, in which scene these two foreigners participated.

"These chiefs expressed sorrow for their offence and submitted to the punishment. Besides this the officers and followers of No. 2 were invited to come and receive other appointments from No. 1, with the promise that no damage should be done them. This blind had the desired effect. The followers of No. 2 were deceived entirely and came to the place of No. 1. The principal of the officers and men were induced to go in and be disarmed, and to the number of 6,000 they were then crammed into two walled enclosures or apartments of the palace of No. 1, those of the highest rank in one and the remainder in the other.

30,000 SLAUGHTERED

"The next day these unfortunate victims were slaughtered en masse, the doors and windows of these apartments being broken in, and with all the implements that could be gotten to help on the horrid work—tin pots (small jars very commonly used in fight by the Chinese, filled with explosive materials of the most offensive smell) were thrown

(Continued on Page 25)

A Super-Pen

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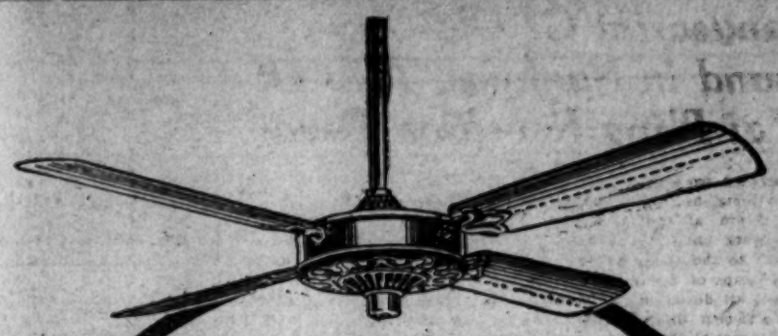

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GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURER

Manuscript Of Old Days, Found In Nanking, Tells Of T'ai P'ing Rebellion Deeds

(Continued from Page 24)

in upon them, and guns, spears, knives, were all used to do the deadly work until human blood was up to the knees in depth, and the heaps of mangled bodies were past all description. These officers and men, though unarmed made all possible resistance and some even got up on the house tops and fought until all the tiles on the roof were exhausted. Many hung themselves and all when dead were stripped of their clothing and everything they had. Afterwards as soon as might be, the bodies were carried out to an open space not far from the palace of No. 1.

"The palace of No. 2 was plundered of all rich adornings, of gold and silver; silk and satin; and then the whole building destroyed. The palace, they said, was very magnificent within.

"But these atrocities were only the beginning of the work. The city gates having been closed that none of the followers of No. 2 should escape search was made for them. The 'reign of terror' lasted some three months, during which time all who had eaten of the rice of No. 2 were hunted out and utterly exterminated; and among these are not only to be counted the men of war, but the aged, the lame, the blind; women, children and infants at the breast, all, all, without exception were butchered. They mentioned the horrid sights they witnessed of blind and lame dragged to their fate, and of women with children in their arms, and others holding by their clothes, and all beheaded in their turn. Their estimate of the whole number thus destroyed is 30,000 or more, and they speak of having seen these masses of dead on the ground above mentioned, in the vicinity of the palace of Tai Ping Wong.

SUBSTITUTE VENGEANCE

"During the progress of this bloody work, the King No. 6 returned to Nanking: leaving most of his followers without the city, he then remonstrated with No. 5 who had been the chief actor in the slaughter of No. 2 and his party, and particularly because he had destroyed so many who were not guilty of any offence. Finding himself however not very comfortable there, and perhaps in danger of sharing the fate of No. 2, he left the city with a few followers, and killing the guards at the gate who wanted to detain him, he went off with his troops to Ngan Hwuy. Soon he sent back and demanded of Tien Wong the head of No. 5 threatening to storm Nanking unless the head were sent. Whereupon the head of No. 5 was cut off and sent in a box of salt or lime to No. 6 and exposed to the view of all.

"These two foreigners left the city after the horrid scenes above mentioned, and went with No. 7 farther into the interior, but soon after the decapitation of No. 5, No. 7 was ordered back to Nanking. Whereupon they joined themselves to No. 6, whose-abouts they learned after some days of search. Very shortly after this they returned with No. 6 to Nanking where they found that during their absence the far-famed Porcelain Tower had been blown up and destroyed.

"No. 6 in a few days made himself master of the principal places of the city and had Nos. 7 and 8 beheaded and was rapidly going up in power. More trouble seemed to be brewing, and it was said that No. 6 was even likely to make way with Tien Wong himself, and these young men, thinking they had better make their escape if possible, sent to No. 6 (who was secluding himself also from common view) to give them some money and clothes. He sent them a suit of clothes apiece and a little money: and very early in the morning of about the 12th ulto. they passed the gates of the city, and after some hairbreadth escapes, and killing three Chinamen near Tantoo, who had well nigh betrayed them to the Imperialists, reached this place about two weeks ago.

THE "PORCELAIN TOWER"

"The testimony of these men establishes the fact, long a matter of doubt, that the Tien Wong of Tai Ping was alive and in power up to the time of their leaving Nanking,—that the Eastern King, named Yang Siu Tsing, called also No. 2, was put to death with his followers, uncertain rumors of which were heard here some months since.

"The Chinaman states that the fall of No. 2 was before the end of the 6th month, which ended with July.

"It shows that power had grown rapidly in the hands of No. 6, even to endangering the throne of the Celestial King. The rumor when these men left was that in three days his head too would fall.

"They report the entirely new fact of the destruction of the Porcelain Tower, supposed to have been by order of Tai Ping Wong himself through suspicion that it was a depot for arms for his enemies. Their testimony upon this point is the more satisfactory as they appear to have had no idea of the worldwide fame of this Pagoda, but spoke of it merely as a high tower outside."

Here the manuscript breaks off.

Silk Market

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated June 29:

White Silk.—The market continues devoid of interest.

Steam Filatures.—A fair line was put through last week for one account in Medium grades at some Tls. 100 down from top rates.

Yellow Silk.—Mienyangs have opened at Tls. 710 and Tls. 690 for C. H. 1, 2.

Cables from Japan continue to report a dull market with Shinshu No. 1 down to Yen 1,980.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

From June 1 to date, 201 bales white and 190 bales yellow.

To London, 10 bales.

To France, 45 bales white and 55 bales yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 19 bales white.

To America, 50 bales.

To India and Levant, 77 bales white and 135 bales yellow.

Steam filatures to Europe, etc. 342 bales and America, 950 bales.

Yellow steam, 33 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, etc., 10 bales and America 709 bales.

SETTLEMENTS

Settlements for Europe, etc., White Silk 200 piculs.

Settlements for Europe, etc., Yellow Silk 500 piculs.

Settlements for America etc., White Silk 500 piculs.

Stock in Shanghai, White Silk 200 piculs.

Stock in Shanghai, Yellow Silk 300 piculs.

Visible Supply for season to date 1,700 piculs.

U. S. Court Cases

J. R. Conrad was warned in the U. S. Commissioner's Court by Commissioner N. E. Lurton when he was charged with ranking his car, No. 6285 on an unauthorised vehicle stand in Canton Road, on June 22, for nearly two hours in the morning. Mr. Lurton thought that two hours was rather a long period to leave the car on the Road where the tramlines pass.

Judgment against A. R. Burt was delivered by Commissioner N. E. Lurton for Tls. 513.00 and costs to Tam Shui Ming. Mr. Wright, of Hansons, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Fenton, the clerk of the firm gave evidence. Mr. Wright said that the house, 33 Seymour Road, was rented by the defendant at Tls. 135 per month. Mr. Burt moved in in November and had paid for that month. There was a lease for two years. The defendant had paid in instalments $600.00 and the rental due now is for December 1st. to June 30th. Judgment against defendant for Tls. 513.00 and costs and the house to be restored to the owner.

HAD NO FOOD FOR 11 DAYS, SAYS RUSSIAN

The plea that he had been eleven days without food or sleep was submitted to Magistrate Loh and Assessor Whitamore of the Mixed Court yesterday by L. Kasminski, Russian charged with vagrancy.

A Sikh constable testified that he had found the defendant lying in the street—Bubbling Well Road—early yesterday morning and that he was unable to walk to the police station. Sub-Inspector Mills stated to the Court that the man had been in Bubbling Well Station on July 5 and had said that he wished to commit suicide.

The defendant admitted going to the station but denied that he was drunk when found by the Sikh policeman. He had fallen asleep, he said, through exhaustion, having had nothing to eat and no sleep for eleven days and was too weak to walk. The Court ordered him handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Weddings

WILLIAMS—HILL

The marriage of Mr. Edward Patterson Williams, Jr., son of Mr. Edward P. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Isabelle Ellington Hill, daughter of the late Mrs. E. E. Hill, took place Friday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Seitz on Rue Lafayette. Rev. J. W. Nicholls, of St. John's University, officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Seitz, wore a becoming dress of mauve ninon, embroidered in the same color, with a girdle of pastel shade flowers, with a picture hat of orange horsehair trimmed with nasturtiums, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Mrs. J. Ferno Schuhl, who acted as matron of honour, was dressed in white organdie over a mauve slip and wore a Leghorn hat trimmed with flowers in the different shades. Her bouquet was a quanint Victorian affair of old-fashioned roses. The groom chose for his best man Mr. R. E. McFalls, of Peking.

The house was tastefully decorated with summer flowers and the ceremony was performed in the conservatory. In the absence of Mrs. Seitz, Mrs. C. E. Pearson and Mrs. Otis Terrill acted as hostesses. The groom's gift to the bride was a platinum watch, and the bride's gift to the groom a gold watch.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams sailed yesterday for Japan, where the honeymoon will be spent, and after August 15 they will be at home in Peking, where Mr. Williams is the China representative of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The bride wore for her going away gown a dress of tan crepe de Chine with cape to match and a small hat of dark green maline trimmed with black feathers.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Capt. Klausen, will leave on Sunday, July 8, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, July 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning, July 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 10, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, July 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, July 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,644 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, July 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYU, Capt. Johannessen will leave on Monday, July 9, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 2,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Sunday, July 8, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEI-CHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Sunday morning, July 8. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. CO.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Sunday morning, July 8. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the (chartered) steamer KIANGPING, on July 10. For Freight apply to Agent, 32, (late 1) Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain T. Nanbu, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Y'poo Wharf on July 9, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON, HAMBURG, BREMEN, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM VIA PROTS.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo Steamer ALPS MARU 15,000 tons, Capt. A. Kobayashi, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on Monday July 9, at———m. For Freight or apply to, THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road Phone. C. 4234.

Weather Report

July 6.—High pressures over Saghalien and south of the Honin. The depression is crossing Nippon ENE ward. Monsoon winds in the south. Unsteady winds with local calms, north of the Formosa Strait. Very damp and sultry weather, with thunderstorms and heavy showers in the Valley.

July 7.—Overcast weather, damp and still thundery. Slightly decreasing pressure. SE Easterly breezes.

Steamers Arrived

July 6—Telemachus from Milke
July 7—H. K'teen from Ningpo
July 7—Teli from Dairen
July 7—Hakone M. from Europe
July 7—Luenho from Hankow
July 7—Kiangyu from Hankow
July 7—Poyang from Hankow
July 7—Mogami M. from Japan
July 7—Angkor from Marseilles
July 7-Goettingen from H'burg
July 7—Yekishin M. from T'tao
July 7—Peikong from N'chwang
July 7—Yingchow from H'kong
July 7—Tingsang from T'tsin

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1923

(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal between 4 and 5 o' clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h, at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
-Vh. 26m.	3ft. 3in.	8h. 5m.	5ft. 3in.

High Water at Tongsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
6	17	6	50

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset,

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
0.44 a.m.	1.57 p.m.	5h. 2m.	7h. 6m.	4h. 17m.	7h. 51m.

Mean Barometric Pressure,
July 29.69 in.
754.3 mm.

Meteorological Reports

July 8, 1923.
Sun rises today at 5.3
Sun sets today at 19.6

SICCAWEI

	July 6.		July 7.	
(inches	29.68	29.72	29.69	29.71
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	—0.02	—0.01	—0.05	—0.07
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	—0.06	—0.06	↑0.01	—0.01
Wind—direction	SSW	SSW	WNW	SSW
Wind—miles per hour	2.0	9.3	6.2	6.8
Temperature (Fahr.)	88°4	79°2	78°1	81°5
Humidity %	70	89	96	89
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	7	9	10	10
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	0.01	0.01

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT

July 6.	Mean 1922	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.73	↑0.01	29.72
Temperature (Min. 74°8) (Fahr.) (Max. 90°0)	82°4	↑1°6	78°3

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Wiangwah left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thrusday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Swatow tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Monday afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Chipshing left Hongkong for Tientsin on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due to leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Lungkow, Hongkong and Canton on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow morning.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei next Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang is due in Shanghai from Antung next Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Cheongshing left Weihaiwei for Hongkong and Canton on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing left Chefoo for Swatow on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang left Newchwang for Swatow on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Yokkaichi next Tuesday and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer is to sail for the same port early Tuesday morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan was expectde to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The Ben Line s.s. Beniawers is expected to arrive at Penang on July 9, and in Shanghai about July 27.

Australia Line s.s. Yerra, from Christiania and ports, left Immingham on June 21 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about August 13.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola was due to leave London on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about August 15.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia, from London on June 22, is expected to leave Bombay on July 13, and arriving in Shanghai via Singapore and Hongkong on August 1.

The S.E. s.s. Japan, from Gothenburg, left Immingham on June 27 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about August 7.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Laomedon left Singapore on July 1, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on Tuesday.

The Ben Line s.s. Benvenue, from London via ports, left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Sarpedon left Singapore on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on July 12.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir, from London on June 9, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave Shanghai for Marseilles on today, July 20, at 3 p.m., and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty at 1 p.m.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon is due to leave Marseilles next Friday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 17.

The O.S.K. s.s. Alps Maru, from Japan, left Dairen on Friday afternoon and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning. The steamer will sail for Europe tomorrow afternoon.

The N.D.L. s.s. Ludwigshafen left Genoa on July 3 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 9.

The S.E. s.s. Nippon left Shanghai for Gothenburg via ports last Friday.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor arrived in Shanghai from Marseilles yesterday and docked at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf. The liner will sail for Kobe and Yokohama at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The M.M. s.s. Chambord, from Mraseilles on June 15 with mail, will arrive at Saigon next Wednesday and is expected in Shanghai on Saturday, July 21.

The P. & O. s.s. Malwa left Shanghai last evening and is due to arrive at Marseilles on August 11 and in London, August 17.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Kader is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, July 16 and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on July 18.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft from San Francisco on June 28, was due to leave Honolulu on Wednesday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on July 18.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada which left Vancouver on June 28, is due at Yokohama tomorrow and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 13.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday and arriving in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on August 1.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki on July 27.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson is due to leave Seattle next Friday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on July 30.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley which left Seattle on July 1, should arrive at Yokohama next Friday and is expected in Shanghai on July 18.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison will sail from the China Merchants Central Wharf for Hongkong and Manila at 5 o'clock this evening.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson will arrive at Woosung from Hongkong this morning, and sailing for Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco in the afternoon. The tender with incoming passengers is expected at the Customs jetty about 11 o'clock, and the outgoing tender with passengers and mail for Woosung will leave the jetty at 12:30 p.m.

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Steamers Departed

July 6—Nippon for Gothenburg
July 7—Loongwo for Hankow
July 7—Chungking for Hankow
July 7—Changon for Hankow
July 7—Sinkiang for S. H. C.
July 7—Kumano M. for Japan
July 7—Taisang for S. H. C'ton
July 7—Hsinwah for Tientsin
July 7—Arabia M. for U.S.A.
July 7—Seikyo M. for Keelung.
etc.
July 7—Katori M. for Europe
July 7—Kwangping for T. C'tao
July 7—Wray Castle for N.Y.
July 7—Fengtien for W.C.T.
July 7—Shabonee for Hankow
July 7Wakamatsu M. for H'kow
July 7—Tseangtah for Hankow
July 7—Tsuruga M. for Hamburg
July 7—Devanha for Japan
July 7—Kanchow for Tsingtao
July 7—Malwa for London
July 7—Hsinkong for N'chwang
July 7—Kungping for C'tao

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the Pacific Mail s.s. President Wilson, for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu will leave the Customs Jetty at 12:30 p.m.

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	July 12	July 28
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 24	Aug. 9
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Aug. 5	Aug. 21
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 29	Sept. 14

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FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 8
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	July 20
"PRESIDENT JACKSON	August 1
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	August 13

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E/Asia	July 14	July 30	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
E/Canada	July 30	Aug. 13	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
			E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
			E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 7

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TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 13
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 27
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	August 12

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Wilson	July 8
S.S. President Lincoln	July 21
S.S. President Taft	Aug 4
S.S. President Cleveland	Aug. 18
S.S. President Pierce	Sept. 1

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Taft	July 20
S.S. President Cleveland	Aug 3
S.S. President Pierce	Aug. 17
S.S. President Wilson	Aug. 31
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept 14

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For Hongkong, Philippine Islands
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" Aug. 14

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Tenyo Maru via Nagasaki	Aug. 12
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Aug. 24
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Sept. 7

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	July 25
Korea Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Aug. 4
Shinyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Aug. 18
Siberia Maru, Hongkong only	Sept. 3

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Hakone Maru .....July 8
Shanghai Maru .....July 10
Omi Maru .....July 11
Nagasaki Maru .....July 12
Chikugo Maru .....July 13
Nikko Maru .....July 14
Yamashiro Maru .....July 18

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Kaga Maru .....July 28

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.
Kamakura Maru Middle of July

FOR EUROPE
Atsuta Maru .....July 14
Kashima Maru .....July 28
Tokushima Maru ....Aug. 4
Mito Maru .....Aug. 4

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Yoshino Maru .....July 18

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco Los Angels and Panama
Genoa Maru .....July 12

FOR HONGKONG
Kaga Maru .....July 10

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S.S. "ALPS MARU" ..... July 9

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAMBURG MARU" ..... July 16

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. ViaJapan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ...(Direct to Kobe ..July 16
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... July 25

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... July 12
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... July 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ...(Via Tsingtao) ....July 24
S.S. "TAISHIN MARU" ..... July 15

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... July 7

FOR JAPAN. Via Dairen
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... July 28

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Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	DEVANHA	July 21
	KHIVA	Aug. 4
	KASHMIR	Aug. 18
	MACEDONIA	Sept. 4
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN	July 30
	KHIVA	Aug. 4
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TANDA	July 10
	TORILLA	July 20
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBANS	Aug. 4
	EASTERN	Sept. 1st
	ARAFURA	Oct. 6

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ANGKOR	1st June	9th July	3rd August
CHAMBORD	15th June	22nd July	17th August
PAUL LECAT	29th June	5th August	31st August
ANDRE LEBON	13th July	19th August	14th September
AMBOISE	27th July	2nd Sept.	28th Sept.

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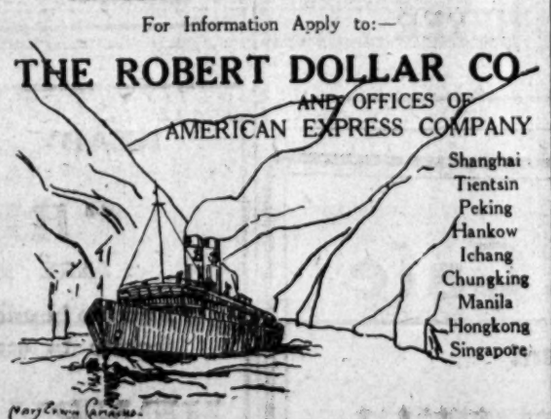

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Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
F N B	June 20	Algol	Fr. Gun-boat
J N B	July 6	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
M C W	———	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
I C	July 4	Borie	Am. Destroyer
U S N B	July 3	Huron	Am. Cruiser
M C W	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
I C	June 30	Non 343	Am. Destroyer
I C	June 25	Quiros	Am. Gun-boat
I C	July 4	S2	Am. Submarine
———	July 5	Yanagi	Jap. Destroyer

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

July 8 12.30	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 10 —	New York via Suez	Telemachus	Br. B. & S.
July 12 —	New York	Genoa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 12 —	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 14 —	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
July 15 —	Vancouver	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
July 16 —	New York via Suez	Virginia Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
July 16 —	New York	Hamburg Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 16 —	Seattle	Arizona Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 18 —	Portland, Ore.	West Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
July 19 —	San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
July 19 —	New York	Hamburg Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 20 —	New York via Suez	Langton Hall	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 23 —	Portland, Ore.	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
July 24 —	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 25 —	Seattle	Manila Maru	Jan. O.S.K.
July 21 —	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 28 —	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 29 —	Vancouver	C. Transporter	Br. B. & S.
July 30 —	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 5 —	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 10 —	New York via Suez	Telthybius	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 11 —	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 12 —	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 17 —	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 18 —	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 20 —	Vancouver	C. Highlander	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 24 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 27 —	Vancouver	†E.of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 29 —	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 1 —	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 7 —	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 15 —	Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 15 —	Vancouver	C. Skirmisher	Br. B. & S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 8 —	Kobe, Yokohama	Hakone M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 8	D.L. Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Kaya	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 9	11.00* Kobe, Yokohama	Angkor	Fr. M.M. Cie
July 10 —	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 11 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 13 —	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 13 —	Yokkaichi, Y'hama	Chikugo M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 14 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

July 9 —	Hamburg, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 11 —	Hamburg, etc.	Troilus	Br. B. & S.
July 12 —	Liverpool, etc.	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
July 14 —	Marseilles, etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 15 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Oldekerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
July 18 —	Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br. B. & S.
July 20 —	Hamburg, etc.	Emil Kirdorf	Ger. H. S. Line
July 20	3.00 Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
July 21 —	London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 23 —	London	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 26 —	Bombay	Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 27 —	Liverpool	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 1 —	Hamburg, etc.	Tokushima M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 2 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Sarpendon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 3 —	Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 4 —	Marseilles, etc.	Tokushima M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 4 —	London	†Khiva	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 4 —	Marseilles, etc.	Mito Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 7 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Saleier	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Aug. 8 —	Hamburg, etc.	Rhexenor	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 12 —	Hamburg	Scheer	Ger. H.S. Line
Aug. 15 —	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 15 —	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17 —	Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 18 —	London	†Kashmir	Br. M. M. Co.
Aug. 22 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Dardanus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 27 —	Liverpool, etc.	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30 —	London, etc.	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 31 —	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Sep. 4 —	London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 14 —	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 28 —	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie

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FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

July 18 —	Melbourne, etc.	†Yoshino Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 4 —	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M. M. & Co.
Sept. 1 —	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 6 —	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 8	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 8	5.00 A. H'kong, C'ton		Br. B. & S.
July 8	5.00 A. H'kong, C'ton	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 8 —	Wenchow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 9	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
July 9	4.45 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshan	Chi. N. S. S. N.
July 9	8.00 Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
July 10 —	Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 10	7.00* S. H'kong, C'ton	Hangyang	Br. B. & S.
July 11	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Yusang	Br. J. M. & C.
July 12	9.00* A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
July 12 —	Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 13 —	Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
July 14	11.00* S. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
July 20 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 20 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 23 —	Hongkong, Manila	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
July 25 —	Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
July 27 —	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
July 29 —	Hongkong, Manila	W. Chopaka	Am. S. & B.
July 29 —	Hongkong	Africa M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 1 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 3 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 4 —	Hongkong, Manila	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 12 —	Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 13 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 8	D.L. Chefoo, Antung	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
July 8	8.00 * W. C'foo, T'sin	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 8 —	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 9	11.00* Dairen, etc.	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 10	8.00*Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki M.	Jap. D.K.K.
July 10	3.00 W. C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
July 10 —	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br. K. M. A.
July 10 —	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	8.00* N'chwang, Dairen	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
July 11	D.L. Newchwang	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 11	D.L. Tsintao	Tungshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 11	8.00* Antung	Newchwang	Br. B. & S.
July 14	11.00* Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
July 18 —	Dairen	West Kader	Am. Lumber Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Peyang	Br. B. & S.
July 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
July 10	7.00* Pukow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
July 11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
July 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
July 13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
July 14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
July 15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT A.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	10 a.m.	P. Wilson	S. Francisco	July 26
July 11	9 p.m.	P. Grant	Seattle	July 28

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
July 9	10 a.m.	Alps Maru	Marseilles	———
July 13	9 p.m.	Atsuta Maru	Marseilles	Aug. 13

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	July 9	9 p.m.	Tingsang
Tsingtao	July 9	9.30 a.m.	Fukuken M.
Tsingtao	July 10	9 p.m.	Tungshing
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	July 10	1.30 p.m.	Shuntien
Tsingtao and Dalny	July 10	3 p.m.	Sakaki M.
Antung	July 10	5 p.m.	Newchwang

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Amoy	Today	3.30 p.m.	Chusan
Hongkong & Canton	Today	3 p.m.	P. Madison
Swatow	July 9	9 p.m.	Yingchow
Hongkong & Canton	July 9	5 p.m.	Kaga Maru
Foochow	July 9	7.30 p.m.	Ningshin
H'kong, C'ton	July 9	10 a.m.	Alps Maru
Swatow	July 10	9 p.m.	Yusang
Amoy	July 11	9 p.m.	Sunning

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Today	3.30 p.m.	Hakone M.
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Today	3 p.m.	P. Madison
Manila			
Australia & N. Zealand	July 9	5 p.m.	Kaga Maru
Germany, ports	July 9	5 p.m.	Schlesien
Japan ports	July 9	7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	July 10	7 p.m.	Omi Maru
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	July 11	5 p.m.	Manila M.
Japan ports	July 12	7 p.m.	Nagasaki M
Japan ports	July 13	7 p.m.	Nikko M.

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTIONS

MIDDLE SALESROOM

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC.
To be sold by Public Auction
On Tuesday July 10th 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Comprising:—

Wooden spring cot with mattress, WHITE ENAMELLED WOODEN SINGLE BEDSTEAD WITH WIRE & OTHER MATTRESS, Stair carpet, Leather covered Spring arm chairs, BRASS MOUNTED DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD WITH BOX SPRING MATTRESS, Round table, ice chest, Iron washstand., Mirror door wardrobe Marble top washstand, Carpets & rugs, Oil stove, Commode with pan, Zinc bath, Child's folding go-cart, Child's motor car, Meat safe, Gramophone records, Books & Novels, Gilt frame oil painting, Folding camp bed with mattress, White enamelled bedroom chairs, Tile top teapoy, Electric reading lamp, Electric table fan, 110 Volts, Pictures & frames, & Ornaments, etc., etc.

also

New silk shirts size 16"
A Large assortment of Gent's & Lady's clothing, Boots, & shoes etc., etc.

On View Monday

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Saleroom
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, July 10th 1923.
Commencing at 10 a.m.
and
Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

Oak mirror back hat and umbrella stand, hall table and settee, teak mahogany stained drawing room furniture, round table, pier glass, chiffonier, curio cabinet, tapestry and leather upholstered double spring couch and easy chairs, teak and oak dining room furniture, silver ware cabinet, blackwood side table, jardiniere stand, tea table, teak and oak bedroom suite, white painted Simmon's bedstead with bedding, cretonne and blue drill couch and easy chairs, screen, Chinese bronze, and porcelain ornaments, engraving, fancy electric reading lamp, superior E. P., glass, and crockery ware, etc., etc.

also

One Horniess gramophone with record cabinet combined
One 4-blade electric ceiling fan, 200 volts
Two Electric table fans, 200 volts
30 pieces German wall clocks (assorted sizes)
A Large quantity of fancy cut glass ware
A large quantity of fancy cut glass ware, viz: Flower baskets and vases, fruit dish, orange bowl, salad bowl, rose bowl, butter dishes, bon bon dish, sweet dish tumblers, nut dish, electric lamps, punch bowl, etc., etc.

On view Friday.

American-Asiatic Co.

Auctioneers, Appraisers, Real Estate Agents and General Brokers
'Phone C. 1510

Will sell by Public Auction
At their Salesroom
10 NANKING ROAD
On Tuesday July 10th 1923,
Commencing at 10. a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES

Double Brass Mounted Iron bedstead with bedding. Oakwood and Cream Painted bedroom suite, Leather covered couch and arm Chairs, Oakstained Teakwood Dining table, Morocco Leather Covered dining chairs and Carving chairs, Heavy taffetas Green silk Porpelain curtains, Mahogany Escritoire, oval table, Piano stool, Plate Glass in gilt frame oblong table Teakwood Dressing table, Chest of Drawers, Book case, Ice Chest, Linen Cupboard, E. P. Glass and Crockery ware etc.

also

1 Large American Velvet Carpet
1 Turkish Carpet
1 Oil Painting In gilt Frame
5 American Made Fire Grates
1 Motor Cycle
1 Horniess Gramophone

Great Northern Garage
First Class Hire Service
West 3533 North 1463

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Pending the completion of the new Jade Tree Studio buildings on Route Ghisi, a temporary sales room has been opened at 21 Whangpoo Road, near the Astor House, opposite the American Consulate. A varied stock of Chinese novelties and art goods will be carried at this address.

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In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

June 26, 1923, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. the International Banking Corporation. Bradley and Co. intervening; testimony taken of T. G. Drakeford; submitted.

July 2, 1923, Cause No. 2135. Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co.; argument; submitted.

July 2, 1923, Cause No. 2221. In re application of Joseph John Skalisky for change of name; testimony taken of J. J. Skalisky; submitted.

July 2, 1923, Cause No. 2245, U. S. v. Charles C. Carberry; testimony taken of S. M. Borodin, J. B. Sawyer, J. P. Davis, W. Van Buskirk and R. T. Peyton-Griffin, submitted.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2259, U. S. v. A. Baker; passed.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2260, U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; passed.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2261, U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; passed.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2262, U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; passed.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2257, U. S. v. A. Glemby; passed.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2263, U. S. v. T. J. Whitaker; plea of guilty.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2265, U. S. v. C. Corcoran; testimony taken of D. Warner, Li Ah Moh; submitted.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2224, Richard Neumann v. F. Fernandes; testimony taken of R. Neumann; submitted.

July 2, 1923, Cause No. 2259, U. S. v. A. Baker; continued.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

June 27, 1923, Cause No. 2034, In re Mary George's will; order allowing claims and disposition of certain bonds.

June 29, 1923, Cause No. 1288, In re estate of Annie M. A. Westbrook, deceased; order closing estate.

June 29, 1923, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams and Migmore, etc.; order overruling demurrer.

June 29, 1923, Cause No. 531, In re estate of John J. Wade, deceased; order authorising sale of land.

July 2, 1923, Cause No. 1958, I. Delbourgo, appellant v. The Auto-Castle Co., appellee; order overruling motion to dismiss.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2263, U. S. v. T. J. Whitaker; defendant assessed costs and warned.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2265, U. S. v. C. Corcoran; sentence.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2224, Richard Neumann v. F. Fernandes; judgment for plaintiff.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

June 27, 1923, Cause No. 2034, In re Mary George's will; statement of claims; petition to dispose of certain bonds.

June 27 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; exception; notice of appeal.

June 28, 1923, Cause No. U. S. v. Baker; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; bond.

June 28, 1923, Cause No. 2260, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.

June 28, 1923, Cause No. 2261, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.

June 28, 1923, Cause No. 2262, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.

June 28, 1923, Cause No. 2263, U. S. v. Whitaker; complaint.

June 28, 1923, Cause No. 2185, Chung Foo Union Bank v. D. A. Duskin; writ of execution issued.

June 29, 1923, Cause No. 2264, U. S. v. Smith; complaint.

June 29, 1923, Cause No. 1288, In re estate of Annie M. A. Westbrook, deceased; petition for closing estate.

June 29, 1923, Cause No. 2254, Koh Sun Kee et al. v. Block and Co.; marshal's return of summons.

June 29, 1923, Cause No. 531, In re estate of John J. Wade, deceased; petition for sale of land.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2265, U. S. v. Corcoran; complaint.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2266, Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd. v. G. O. Haviland; petition; summons issued.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 2267, Central Garage Co. v. L. A. Hudson; petition; summons issued.

June 30, 1923, Cause No. 1288, In re Estate of Annie M. A. Westbrook, deceased; receipt.

July 2, 1923, Cause No. 2116, In re George F. Fitch's will; inventory.

July 2, 1923, Cause No. 2266, Emile Henry v. Soochow Brick and Tile Co.; complaint; summons issued.

July 2, 1923, Cause No. 2269, Cooke v. Cooke; petition.

July 2, 1923, Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S.S. Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co.; notice.

July 3, 1923, Cause No. 1538, In re Nino T. Catlin's will; final receipt; affidavit.

July 3, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; defendant's exception.

July 3, 1923, Cause No. 2185, Chung Foo Union Bank v. D. A. Duskin; marshal's return of writ of execution.

July 3, 1923, Cause No. 2258, E. Johnson v. A. Liddy; marshal's return of summons.

July 3, 1923, Cause No. 2266, Brandt and Rodgers Ltd. v. G. O. Haviland; marshal's return of summons.

July 3, 1923, Cause No. 2267, Central Garage Co. v. L. A. Hudson; marshal's return of summons.

July 3, 1923, Cause No. 2268, Emile Henry v. Soochow Brick and Tile Co.; marshal's return of summons.

COMMISSIONER

July 3, 1923, Crim. No. 486, U. S. v. Cardwell; complaint; warrant issued.

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The Best Performance ever seen in Shanghai
"Nocturne—2" Music Chopin
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Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Korea Maru	June 8
President Cleveland	June 9
Yankee Arrow	June 19
Shinyo Maru	June 21
President Pierce	June 23
Siberia Maru	July 3

FOR SAN PEDRO

Algonquin	June 10

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Canada	June 4
Canadian Freighter	June 10
Empress of Russia	June 18
Empress of Australia	July 3

FOR SEATTLE

President McKinley	June 6
Hawaii Maru	June 7
City of Spokane	June 14
Alabama Maru	June 19
President Jackson	June 22
Ibukisan Maru	June 23
City of Spokane	June 28
President Jefferson	June 30
Pomona	July 3
Arabia Maru	July 7

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

Wawalona	June 2
Montague	June 15
West Jena	June 21
West Cayote	July 4

FOR NEW YORK

Kendal Castle	June 1
M. S. Dollar	June 7
City of Pittsburg	June 10
Mayebashi Maru	June 12
Eclipse	June 13
Stanley	June 14
Oanfa	June 15
Roman Prince	June 20
Shunko Maru	June 23
Wray Castle	July 7

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Glenamoy	June 1
Haruna Maru	June 2
City of Tokio	June 6
Eumaeus	June 6
Sardinia	June 9
Adrastas	June 13
City of Singapore	June 13
Glentara	June 15
Phemius	June 15
Kamo Maru	June 16
Teiresias	June 21
Delta	June 23
Gaelic Prince	June 24
Machaon	June 27
Cyclops	June 27
City of Corinth	June 27
Diomed	June 30
Glenapp	July 1
Rheesus	July 4
Malwa	July 7
Katori Maru	July 7

FOR HAMBURG

Adolf von Bayer	June 3
Dakar Maru	June 2
Amur Maru	June 8
Ermland	June 9
Angers	June 23
Preussen	June 30
Tsuruga Maru	July 7

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oudekerk	June 9

FOR COPENHAGEN

Malaya	July 1

FOR GOTHENBURG

Nippon	July 8

FOR MARSEILLES

Cordillera	June 8
Chili	July 6

FOR TRIESTE

Fiume L.	June 29

FOR INDIA

Soudan	June 1
Japan	June 8
Jeypore	June 13
Kutsang	June 28
Sicilia	June 26

Silk Shipments

Messrs. Messageries Maritimes announce the following list of silk shipped from Shanghai to the undermentioned ports on the steamer Chili, Friday, July 6.

Milan, 15 bales raw silk.

Marseilles, 47 bales raw silk and 225 bales waste silk.

Marseilles option, 25 bales raw silk.

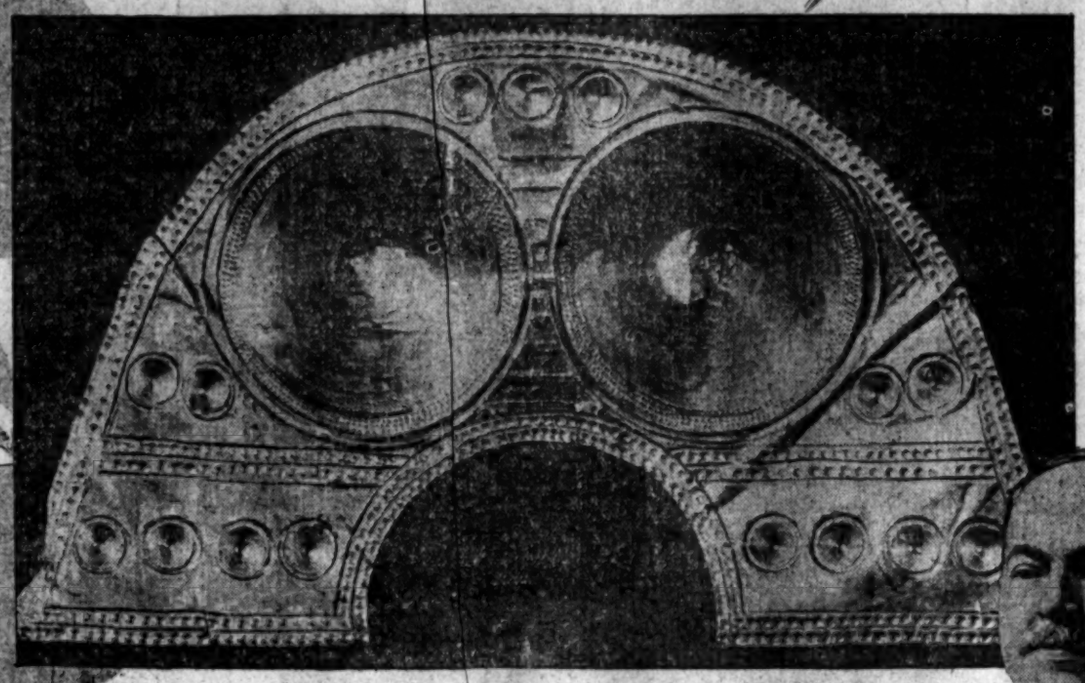
Lyons, 525 bales raw silk and 50 bales wild silk.

Lyons, 525 bales raw silk and

The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 1, 1923

Hunting Skeletons of Maya Maidens at the Bottom of the Paqan Pool

What the Diver Found in Central America's "Sacred Well," Where Living Beauties Were Sacrificed to Their Gods



Woman's Breastplate, Shown Here Inverted, Its Cones Still Intact, One of the Many Treasures Which Thompson Found at the Bottom of the Pool.

THE most important discovery in the history of American archeology—made by a lone amateur equipped with a deep-sea diving suit!

This is the amazing truth, long kept secret, behind the recent revelations concerning the "Sacred Well" in Central America, into which the ancient Mayas hurled their most beautiful maidens as sacrificial offerings to their gods.

The facts have been made public at last by the man himself, Edward H. Thompson, who may be hailed within the next few months as the "hero of the world's greatest archeological adventure."

More than twenty years ago Mr. Thompson, American Consul in Yucatan, began to delve into the legends of the Mayas, that strange race which left many monuments of a civilization which flourished from 100 B. C. to about 500 A. D.

He became convinced that many of these legends were true—especially the ones about the sacrifices of beautiful maidens to the water gods. Further investigation convinced him that the site of these sacrifices had been a pool near the remains of a temple on an estate called Chichan Itza.

So great was his faith in this theory that he bought the whole estate and went there to live.

He communicated his ideas to archeologists, who insisted that the whole thing was a fairy-tale, and that to pursue it would be romantic and foolish in the extreme.

Edward Herbert Thompson, Who Now Reveals, After 20 Years' Silence, the Results of His Researches in Central America's "Sacred Well."

Thompson pursued his investigations in spite of discouragement. At last he got support from Harvard and the American Antiquarian Society.

Then he began, by dredging and diving, to explore the Sacred Well. The results include not only complete verification of the legends and the discovery of the actual skeletons of the maidens who were sacrificed, but a wealth of beautiful things which the world has not yet been permitted to see—crystals, jewels, ornaments of gold and other precious metals and placques of carved jade.

Describing Mr. Thompson as an "amateur" does not mean that he was lacking in archeological knowledge, but that he engaged in this work for the pure love of it rather than as the professional head of a museum or scientific expedition.

He had to love it to do what he did. For days, weeks, months, he descended under the forbidding surface of that beautiful but gruesome pool in the jungle, and, groping patiently in the darkness, mud, ooze and slime, brought to the surface, one by one, these impressive relics of a lost civilization.

They are now in the possession of the Peabody Museum at Harvard.

It is hoped that among the engravings and inscriptions, until now undecipherable, will be found some from which it may be possible to reconstruct the whole Maya civilization.

"The traditions of the Sacred Cenote haunted me day and night," says Mr. Thompson. "I felt that this great, weird pool of jade-green water held in its depths facts of the most significant importance in the solution of the Maya riddle and in the general knowledge of America's 'silent races.'

"My suspicions that the Cenote had been a place of human sacrifice, as the traditions insisted, was borne out by the suggestion of mystery and tragedy that seemed to surround the great, yawning water pit. It gapes like a wound in the midst of the dark forest.

"Its white limestone walls descend almost perpendicularly from its tree-trimmed edge, and the walls bear horizontal lines which, in their evenness and perfection, appear to be the work of man instead of natural agencies. There is a human 'feel' to the whole place, even now."

Later, as Thompson dredged and dug at the bottom of the pool, he almost fancied he saw the wraith of a beautiful Maya maiden, sacrificed many years ago to her gods, rise from the scum and float toward the surface of the water—so great was his belief that the Cenote had been a sacrificial centre.

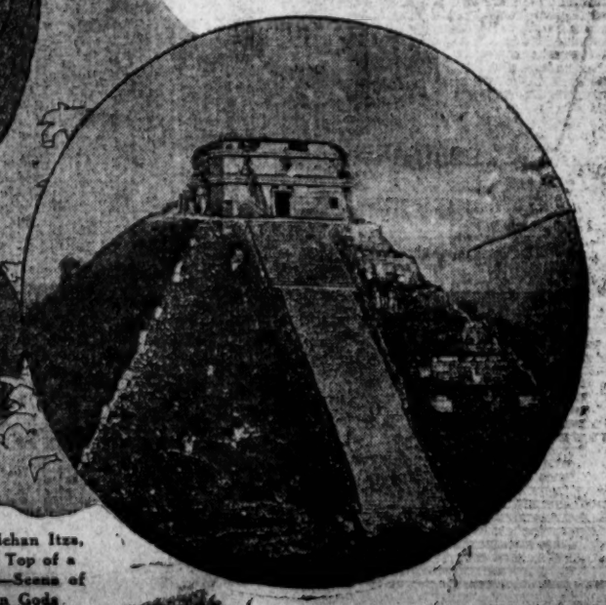
"I advanced my conviction to many prominent archeologists," he says, "and was ridiculed as a dreamer. All of them declared that these traditions of the Sacred Cenote could have no basis of truth. But discoveries of human bones which I made in the Cenote convinced me that here was the 'well of the sacrifices,' especially as the bones and skulls proved to be those of young girls.

"Landa, Cogolludo and the other chroniclers (who were regarded as recorders of legends rather than history) related how the lives offered in the Cenote, in voluntary propitiation of the deities, were those of maidens of flawless beauty.

"Finally I marshaled my facts, data and figures obtained from these various experiments, and presented them to the combined authorities of Harvard and the American Antiquarian Society. They carefully examined claims, studied proofs, verified calculations, compared them with the ancient traditions, and at last gave their full-hearted moral and financial support.

"This obtained, I adapted machinery and devised other machinery to erect a big dredge, capable of carrying on the work in the sacred pool. Later, I continued the exploration by diving, and spent many hours deep under the water."

The results, though modest Mr. Thompson does not say so, are history—or will be soon.



The Chief Temple at Chichan Itza, Central America, at the Top of a Pyramid 100 Feet High—Scene of Sacrifices to the Rain Gods.

As Thompson Explored the Bottom of the Pool, He Fancied He Saw the Wraith of a Beautiful Maya Maiden, Sacrificed Many Years Ago to Her Gods, Rise from the Scum and Float Toward the Surface of the Water.

On the Boulevard

© Branger, Paris

THE boulevards of Paris offer us an opportunity to study the tendencies in style of the coming American season. What the French women are wearing now will influence, to a degree, the costumes we ourselves shall be displaying soon. How picturesque, yet how practical they are, combining those touches of novelty which we invariably look to Paris to originate!

THE feminine contingent of globe trotters abroad for the early summer always pauses on the boulevards of Paris to take a glimpse at the styles that are there set for the world to follow. The novelties may not be as startling as one might anticipate, but certainly they embrace features of line and trimming which are in a way innovations.

Snapped on the Bois de Boulogne, the models shown today demonstrate admirably the trend of fashion. Some of the details we have already accepted; others will influence the styles of later months.

The large illustration shows a charming street costume of silk and cotton eponge, tailored to a snugness, yet as comfortable for walking as one could wish. It is of blocked material, with a wide diagonal collar crossing the front of the bodice. The skirt is cut full, confining its width at the hips with two deep-stitched pleats. Mademoiselle swings her arms slightly as she walks, as if calling attention to the linen piping at the outer sleeve, matching that at the collar band. With this costume one wears a hat similar to the jaunty embroidered tam of soft silk.

French hats are fascinating in their surprising touches of gay trimming. Of heavy crepe silk is fashioned the Oriental turban, its two bands pleated this way and that for variety. Three plaques of Egyptian design give the model an unusual touch. Graceful silk tassels float at either side.

The other hat is of fine silk straw, with a band of moire ribbon folded softly back on itself and showing its top edge at the centre. Gardenias are grouped artfully at one side, providing that gay summer suggestion so desirable for an otherwise simple hat.

One sees the costume frock in a variety of colorings. It may resemble the coat, or it may adopt the more decided note of the frock. Certain it is that it combines the uses of both admirably, and it may be worn with a simple choker scarf on a sunny afternoon.

Two models of the costume frock are pictured. One is developed in light broadcloth and trimmed with wool bandings at sleeves and girdle. The high collar can be worn open, or thrown about the neck when the sun goes down.

The other frock is of serge, showing oval tabs in a chain at the side closing. Silk braid, matching the color of the frock, is used on the lighter tabs to give costume harmony.

Picturesque in its "atmosphere," the tea gown of taffeta and printed silk combines the quaintness of old France with the modern fashion tendency. Touched about the lower skirt with simple bows of the taffeta, it offers a dainty model for the young woman. The garland about the crown of the hat is looped across and worn under the chin.

What Women Wear

Predictions of a Cool Summer Do Not Diminish Women's Interest in Parasols, Which Have Never Been More Cleverly Made Than This Year.

* * *

Possible or even probable sun spots do not worry the leaders of fashion nor the makers of parasols.

What though certain alarmists among the weather sharps assure us that the heat of the sun is gradually diminishing, and that sun spots this summer may rob us of our quota of sunshine, the parasol business is still brisk—in fact, brisker than it has been at any time since you and I can remember.

There is no limit to the range of materials out of which parasols are made—nor to their shape. There is even a leather parasol, not a sturdy, business-like parasol, as the material might suggest, but something dainty and feminine, almost Second Empire in suggestion. It is a brown glazed kid of the sort from which gloves used to be made, and there is a fringe all around the edge.

Umbrellas as well as parasols show distorted shapes, the ribs on one side being of different length sometimes from those on the other. As a matter of fact, there is nothing fantastic about this because this unevenness of shape makes them better shields against rain and sun. There are tempting parasols made of chintz for bathers, quite one-sided. It is the bather who most needs the protection of a well-constructed sunshade.

For the beach there are the usual enormous sunshades that one sticks into the sand, and no colors seem to be too brilliant for these this season. Nowadays every seaside cottager regards a few of these as indispensable for summer hospitality and comfort.

Of course the Luxor craze has affected the umbrella business. Egyptian Pharaohs and sacred cats, sphynxes and scarabs, and wierd beaked animals known to the Egyptologist disport themselves on smart parasol handles. But the entire world has not gone Egypt mad. Some of us prefer parasol handles showing the thoroughly modern doll figure that has been so much the rage in fashion within the last few months.

Quite recently some of the most charming of these French designs have been reproduced on parasols of the inexpensive sort. Some of these dolls are of painted wood, others are of unstained carved wood. Often the dolls conceal vanity cases, cigarette cases and bags for purse and handkerchief.

The Japanese paper parasol has become quite a substantial and a truly beautiful product. And there are many women of discriminating taste who prefer this type of parasol to any other for sports, country and beach wear.

Built on the same line as these paper parasols are charming little parasols of Japanese printed crepe. And it is sometimes possible to buy a printed crepe hat to match the parasol. These Japanese parasols, whether of paper or crepe, have a metal or wood attachment at the end of the stocky ferrule and are usually carried, when closed, by means of this rather than by the handle.

Hat and parasol of printed crepe for the beach.

Have Your Frock Made With an Overdress and So Get Away From the Puzzle of Front or Back Drapery.

* * *

Unquestionably our frocks are gradually becoming ampler and more voluminous.

More and more material is being used in the making, though very often this material is so draped that the actual silhouette does appear more ample.

Frequently the effect of greater amplitude is gained by a placing of one material over another, the imposition of voluminous drapery on clinging foundations, the placing of overdresses on underslips.

An example of this mode is shown in the sketch. The full-skirted frock is of navy blue taffeta, which is worn over a chiffon slip of red, green and white. The hat chosen to wear with this frock is green straw, with a lace veil of the same shade.

Such is a full-skirted, straight-hanging frock that is an excellent selection for the woman who wants to buy her clothes for the future as well as the present. Now that there is apparent difference of opinion concerning the comparative merits of front or back draperies it is an advantage to have at least one frock that is possessed of neither.

One wing of opinion holds to the belief that back drapery, most of all the so called bustle effect, is done for. Moreover, say they, side drapery has been run into the ground. What though front drapery has been popular, and made much of by designers of inexpensive frocks, it will persist, and in combination with the very snugly drawn back will be carried over into autumn fashions.

But there is another side to the contention. You may yourself be one of those who are willing to stake your reputation as a fashion prophet on the revival of the frock with back drapery and tightly drawn front, suggestive of the mode of 1880.

And while this tempest in a teapot prevails concerning the relative merits of the front-draped or back-draped skirt, the overdress type of frock seems to have taken the fancy of many well-dressed women. One in black taffeta is worn over a slip of white muslin, enriched with allover embroidery of English eyelet work.

English eyelet work, by the way, is even more to be desired than it was two seasons ago when it was revived as something of a novelty. It still gives a frock an air of smartness and is often preferred to organdie for collars or gilets to be worn with tailored suits.

There are little jackets made of six-inch eyelet insertion sewed together horizontally, and these are in extremely good style. They are worn with linen or other wash frocks for country or seashore.

Navy blue taffeta over plaid chiffon slip. Green straw hat with lace veil in same shade.

YOUR SHOE POLICY

Directors and superintendents of hospitals can tell you how important it is to the efficiency and good health of their nurses that they should wear well built, properly fitted shoes. A hospital nurse properly shod is worth considerably more than one who goes about on shoes that she has chosen at random and that probably do not fit her.

Having your shoes fit properly is more than a matter of getting them the right length and width. Some people seem to think that they can wear pointed a shoe as they like if they only get it long enough. But the shoes that is too long is as bad as a shoe that is otherwise a misfit. The arch support comes in the wrong place, and with every step there is a slipping forward of the foot in the shoes that may bring corns and callouses just as quickly as a shoe that is too tight.

Once or twice in a lifetime we come upon a shoe that really fits well and feels comfortable from first to last. Unfortunately most of us don't take advantage of this advantage. Usually too, the shoes that does feel so comfortable does not look especially large. The reason it feels comfortable is because it is made on a last that is like our own feet. To have shoes made to order nawadays is out of the question for most of us but if we are wise we will take advantage of the shoes that prove to be really comfortable and get the same style of shoes again and again. When it is no longer in stock we should return to the same shoes dealer, and tell him that we want a shoe built on the same last from the same manufacturer, and we should insist on getting it.

Shoe experts say that the new shoes of the best quality are now made with somewhat rounder toes than have been worn for some time. This will prove a source of comfort to most women, because no very pointed shoe ever really fitted any human foot that was not deformed.

NUTS IN SALAD

Nuts, of course, are not at their best in summer. But even then nuts add zest and interest to salads of fruits and vegetables. They should always be carefully cracked, so that no bit of shell is with them, to be bitten on by the unwary salad eater.

Here are a couple of delicious salads calling for nuts:

Walnut and Cheese Salad—Mix two cream cheeses with one cup of walnut meats. Moisten with a little cream, and shape into balls. Marinate lettuce leaves in French dressing. Drain and arrange in nests, placing five balls on each nest. Sprinkle with a little finely chopped parsley and serve with French dressing.

Vegetable and Nut Salad—Mix two cups of diced celery, a half cup of broken walnut meats, a quarter cup of sliced radishes, and two hard-boiled eggs. Slice the egg white and powder the yolk and mix with other ingredients. Spread lightly on lettuce beds and dress with mayonnaise.

To Strengthen The Hair

One of the simplest and most effective ways for promoting the growth of the hair—as well as one of the most pleasant to use—can easily be made up at home.

Take equal quantities of olive and spirit of rosemary, and a few drops of oil of nutmeg. Mix these ingredients together and rub a little every night well into the roots of the hair. Improvement is rapid and permanent, if the treatment is persisted in, and the ordinary rules for the care of the hair observed.

The importance of good brushing every night even if you are "too tired to move" cannot be over estimated; and needless to say, the quality of the brush is another factor, as well as its cleanliness.

Clean your brush with a mixture of salt and flour, if you do it often. And when brushing, part your hair in a variety of ways. Never sleep with your hair parted as it is in the daytime. If your habitual fashion is a side parting, part in the center for the night or right off the forehead.—"Exchange."

Americans Are Setting Styles In Dress Overseas

Paris.—Curiously enough the one corsetier who tried hardest to put across the wasp waist idea here was an American. There is something about American machine finish and yet it is less expensive than the cheapest European hand work. The impression which this American's corsets made on the Parisiennes was surprising. Actually on the Parisiennes! No noses were turned up. There were many ohs and ahs. And the loose lacings and elastic sides and hip sections—not too stiff, but very comfortable—won universal acclaim. The tight lacers seem to be beaten.

One wonders if the American invasion some time will go so far as to put New York dressmakers' branch establishments along the Rue de la Paix. In London the French invasion failed miserably. A good deal was spent on it in time and money, and it made no very deep impression. This American has simply opened a shop at reasonable rental, brought over one American who speaks French, hired some French mannikins and is snatching plums from under the French noses.

Already the sale of American shoes has become considerable in both London and Paris. And they can be bought here cheaper than they can in America.

About hats there is little to be learned in Paris. Everything Paris knows we seem to know in London and again some of the loveliest hats seen have been brought overseas by Americans.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 8 1923

Big Game Hunters In Africa Use Flivver

BY HENRY MacMAHON

It is a commonplace that the motor car has speeded millions into the Outdoors, and the scenic movies have more or less familiarised everybody with the idea of motoring in the wilder regions of America, with the ready rifle or the more tricksy camera along to take whatever meets the sportsman's eye.

But it has remained for Henry Snow, a California hunter, to apply successfully the motor hunt in the invasion of equatorial Africa. The moving picture record of his two-years-and-a-half expedition—from 1919 to 1922—is thrilling audiences in theaters all over the country, after playing for three months in the Lyric Theater in New York.

The problem of safari transportation on the Dark Continent has always been difficult. Oxen or porters have usually carried the loads, with the hunter afoot or horseback. From a varying line north of latitude 20° S., the sting of tsetse fly is deadly to all transport animals. This means that in the regions nearing the Equator the hunter away from the railhead is dependent on shank's mare, with as large a safari of natives as he can afford to carry his supplies and bring back his trophies.

Mr. Snow and his son Sidney, who were collecting faunal specimens for the Oakland (Cal.) Museum of Natural History, would have had a lifetime's work ahead of them under the old plan. How to take a small arsenal of guns and ammunition, their own camp and supply outfit, taxidermy appliances and a complete movie laboratory into the wilds; how to bring back unimpaired developed films—many thousands of pounds of hides and skeletons, and frame, perishable collections of birds, bird's eggs, insects, moths and butterflies (to say nothing of ethnology exhibits from the various tribes): that was the seeming-impossible transport problem! And—inextricably bound up therewith—the equal problem of getting quick results when arrived in the game country of combining the work of half a dozen expeditions in one.

Taking Cape Colony advice, the Snows used the conventional ox and mule teams out of Capetown for the comparatively temperate climes of South Africa. All went well in a thousand-mile trek. Then in Bechuanaland the tsetse sickness seized the cattle, and as they partly retraced their steps southeastward through the Zulu country most of the animals died.

Mr. Snow then resolved to try over African plain and desert the methods of locomotion that had served him as a hunter in California. Five small motor cars of a well-known make, and a commercial truck of the same make with a van body, were sent for. The refitted expedition made a new start from southeast Africa, and relying wholly on gasoline trekked 2,500 miles straight northward up to and beyond the line of the Equator.

The feat had been thought impossible, and, indeed, it was the first time anybody attempted it. Needless to say the Good Roads Movement hasn't penetrated far into Africa. There are Statebuilt roads and gasoline stations in the colonists' lands immediately adjacent to railways; in the hunting regions however, and beyond the railheads the waste is trackless and (save for a few aboriginal hunters) uninhabited. Snow figured that the Yankee autos would traverse, at least, the sun-baked plains, as they had traversed the sun-baked deserts of his Western stamping ground.

But how to get "gas," oil, extra tires, spare parts? Not for one short hunting journey, but for thousands of miles of travel beyond the outposts of civilisation! Way out yonder and back; then out again, on long hunting or collecting tours and detours. Mr. Snow states:

"It must be remembered I had the utmost co-operation of the representatives of the English, French and Portuguese governments into whose territory I explored. They aided me in obtaining my supplies of motor fuel. With the further co-operation of native chieftains who lent me many of their followers, I was able to transport this gas and oil ahead of my flivverised safari. In one case a chieftain lent me five thousand of his men, with instructions to leave supplies at certain designated points ahead of my caravan.

"These natives portered the supplies hundreds and hundreds of miles into the jungles and across the burning plains. When I came to the supply points, I had knowledge of their presence by rock monuments or other signals the natives left. The great trouble was to obtain water for the radiators. Again the natives gave their aid by trekking many miles bearing water to keep my machines going.

"In the picture," continues Snow, "you will notice the perfect ease with which we sped over roadless desert wastes, but I suppose many will wonder how the cars managed to find their way through jungles. This was done by following old elephant trails—paths torn through the tangled growth of the jungle, left by generations and centuries of elephants and rhinos. These paths are six and seven feet wide, and afforded sufficient passage way for our small type of machine."

The Snow African Expedition, during the two two years of the hunt, ran up an individual car mileage of nearly 50,000 miles. But the auto's novel use in the wilds not merely provided fast transport, but was also the most essential factor of the hunt itself. "Our success both from a hunting and a camera angle," Mr. Snow says, "is attributable to our use of motor cars to pursue and tire out the Big Game."

The above would seem a "tall," almost unbelievable statement did not the pictures, as shown at the Lyric fully verify it. Indeed one can hardly believe one's vision as herds of lofty giraffes—eighteen to twenty feet high—are chased by the diminutive lizzies, and then when about to escape are headed off and rounded up by the wide-sweeping Detroit contraptions which—piloted by Henry A. and Sidney Snow—display all the cleverness of cow ponies.

Lastly the Snow African Expedition conquered the climatic difficulties of photography by carrying portable motion picture laboratory mounted on motor truck. It was a tin room, the configuration of a huge van; on the two sides were pasted (for picturesque effect) Marconi's maps of the world; while within were the chemicals, rainwater baths, dryers, and other apparatus and materials required for the development of negative film on the spot, wherever they happened to be.

How important this detail is, may be understood from the fact that previous photographers had to send their negative down to the Coast in varying lengths to be developed. Often it was melted by the excessive heat, in other cases it was destroyed by impure water.

Henry A. Snow would be the best to [illegible] about the motor factor of his trip. At most, the motor car carries one to the lion, rhino or elephant hunting grounds. Clearly, these beasts must be stalked afoot. On the other hand, it gave him the first close movies of giraffes ever obtained, innumerable close-ups of many other wild shy creatures that finally stood to have "their pictures taken"; most of the meat supply quickly, and easily got; and a goodly percentage of the 68 complete animal groups and the 250 animal heads that he brought back to the Oakland Museum of Natural History. It also covered nearly 50,000 miles of interior country travel and, finally, enabled him to complete his pictures night by night—clear distinct photography instead of rainy, mottled or streaky film—just as if he had been working in his home laboratory back at Oakland. Wasn't that enough?

Old Champleve Enamel In $500,000 Suit

Champleve Enamel

ART circles the world over are stirred by the impending suit for $500,000 against Sir Joseph Duveen, famous art connoisseur and collector, of London and New York, by G. J. Demotte, an art dealer, of New York. Mr. Demotte charged that Sir Joseph declared the Champleve enamel, "Virgin and Child," sold by Demotte to the late Michael Dreicer, New York jeweler and art collector, was a fake.

Motorcycles In England Growing In Popularity

London, June 28.—A new type of man has became somewhat common in England recently. He is the motorcycle "speed merchant" of which there are some 380,000 in the country, and who, attired in leather jackets and crash helmets, fly around the roads at high speed. Their craze for pace may be prompted by the fact that statistics go to show there are fewer accidents when riding at high speed.

At Brooklands race track a spill at 45 to 50 miles an hour means serious injury and the hospital, but at 60 miles an hour only a few grazes are received, and at 90 miles the "tumbler does not even hurt himself." These are the statements of Doctor Gardiner, who has had racing experience there since 1911, and although records for motor cycling on this track mount higher and higher, fewer riders are injured.

It is asserted that a man's body falls better than anything of equal weight, it travels some distance parallel with the ground and finally rolls over and over, thus preventing really serious injury.

N. Y. Has Brake Inspection Squads

The New York City Police Department has a brake inspection squad operating in every part of the city. When a car is seen to be using brakes that have not been adjusted, it is halted and the brakes inspected. If they are found defective the owner is fined from $25 to $50.

Rumble Missing From Newer Cars

Although they are light, Hudson and Essex coaches are among the stanchest and strongest enclosed models made, says the local distributer of Hudson cars. "One of the features is the pleasing absence in the enclosed cars of the 'rumble' some times heard in heavier machines," he continued.

"This lightness of all the models is one of the big advantages. They are free from the sluggishness of the heavier closed styles, and are more economical in operation. Hudson and Essex have come into 1923 with the same line of cars which made 1922 a capacity year. There are no changes introduced.

"While few factories are making as high as 33 percent of their output of enclosed models, the Hudson Motor Car Company is hitting over 75 percent of production on its coaches. It is said that no other company in the industry is specialising in enclosed cars to such an extent. Constant increase of this percentage is

European Cars Influence U. S.

The Campe-Roos Co. has something new under the show room ceiling. The "something new" is a motor car, of course—a striking good Maxwell inclosed car for five passengers, ultra complete in its equipment, ultra fashionable in appearance, and fitted and finished throughout in a manner that justifies the names given it—the Traveler.

In outward appearance and in every detail of appointment the Traveler betrays European influence. It is finished in an entirely new shade of green-gray with the reveals of the windows painted in emerald green, and a stripe of the same color around the body below the belt.

All metal trimmings are in full nickel—radiator, head and cowl lamps, the bar, the two-bar spring bumpers which are regular equipment, front and rear, and a winged water indicator which is also included in the standard fittings.

A spare cord tire is carried forward of the left front door and is encased in a fabric cover that matches the body. The trunk, mounted at the rear, is of a similar color. Aluminum trunk bars protect the body. Another very unusual feature is the two-bar luggage rail fitted to the roof. It is of brass, heavily nickel-plated. Six natural wood bars run across the top, so that baggage cannot mar or damage the roof. Top construction is well reinforced to bear the added weight of luggage.

Interior trim is as attractive as the distinctive exterior. Upholstery is in finest mohair of a taupe color. The rear seat is fitted with arm rests. There are two reading lamps—one in each of the rear quarter sections. The garnish molding is of walnut and the rear compartment is fitted with a vanity case and a smoking set, both finished in walnut. The instrument board carries a clock.

In fact no detail of exterior or interior appointment has been omitted that would add to the beauty and completeness of the Traveler.

The car will make a special appeal to women because of its completeness, its harmony of line and color and the characteristic easy-handling of the good Maxwell.

National Body Of Auto Drivers Issues Warning

New York, (by mail).—Aware that the summer season brings the peak of automobile travel and increased highway hazards, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has issued a warning to twelve million motorists:

The cautions total seven:

1. Would you willingly injure a child?
2. Drive reasonably.
3. Put your city on the Safety Roll.
4. Remember you are at times a pedestrian.
5. "After you" is courtesy on the road, as well as in the doorway.
6. Keep the brakes in perfect condition.
7. Haste makes havoc.

A small percentage of the motoring public causes the thousands of motor accidents and fatalities which occur every season. It is the aim of the automobile world in 1923 to stimulate this havoc-making minority to eligibility in the Sane Drivers' Club.

Duchess Is Named "Wolf Lieutenant"

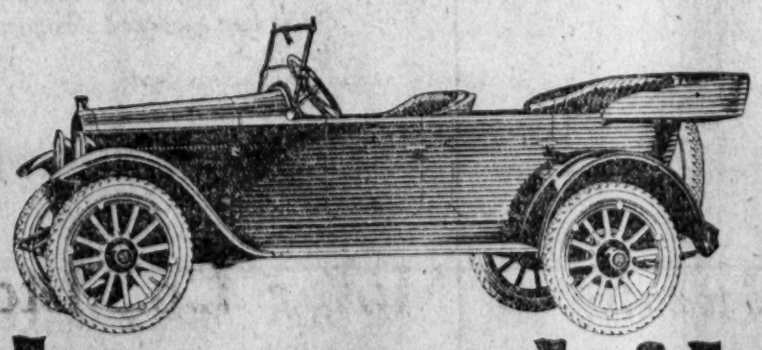
Paris—The Royalist Duchesse d'Uzes is the first woman to be promoted to the quaint position of "Lieutenant of Wolves." She is an expert huntswoman and the honor was solemnly conferred upon her by Minister of Agriculture Cheron at a banquet where she made a speech declaring the wolves have come back into her great Ardennes estate as a result of the war.

When informed that she, an ardent Royalist, would have to swear fealty to the Republic in order to acquire the title, the Duchesse stretched her hand to M. Cheron, saying: "Something has changed in France since 1914."

As "Lieutenant," the Duchesse, a handsome, whitehaired woman, may now hunt wolves all over France without special authorisation. She can also organise hunts for boar and other game in state forests.

When acting in her official capacity she will wear huntsman's green and carry a bugle.

Don't confuse yourself with engineering technicalities and mechanical details. What the car does, and how little it costs to operate and maintain, are the things that count. Those things can be found out from the experience of others.



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Motor Vehicles Are Big Factors In Nation Building

Motor cars and motor trucks are developing the resources of the country.—This is the outstanding point in the new edition of "Facts and Figures of the Automobile Industry," published by the American National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Registration has reached the new peak of 12,239,114. Even allowing for duplications in licensing methods in some states, this means that close to 12,000,000 cars and trucks are actually in use. Production of motor vehicles, 22 percent ahead of any previous year, reached 2,659,000, of which about 2,500,000 went into the domestic market.

This rapid growth is accounted for by the need in all parts of the country for short line transportation to develop the territories not served by rail lines, and to supplement the work begun by the railroads.

Suburban use of motor cars and motor trucks is an example. Around our big cities are areas of land used by home seekers. Without motor vehicles only land within walking distance of a railroad station has been readily available. With the motor vehicle, each station becomes a center for home development for a radius of several miles.

Long Island, N. Y., a part of the area in the Metropolitan District illustrates this point. In 1917 there were 11,800 motor cars in suburban counties of this island, and there were 50,796,000 passenger fares on the railroads serving the territory. In 1922 there were 41,000 cars, and the railroad passenger total had grown to 79,656,000. In the same period motor trucks increased from 2,482 to 10,000 and the freight carried by the railroads advanced from 5,271,000 to 6,028,000 tons. There have been several thousand new dwellings per year constructed in this region; 1922 set a new mark with 23,336.

The rail lines are not leaving it to private individuals to discover the advantages that may be obtained through developing territory intensively by use of the motor vehicle.

Forty railroads are using flanged wheel motor buses on their short lines. The American Short Line Railroad Association finds that many lines operate these buses at a cost of from 10 to 25 cents a mile including all charges, as compared with the cost of 65 cents to $1.00 to the rail line in the operation of steam trains. Where only a one or two-car train is needed on the short line route, the saving in the use of the gasoline car is obvious.

Sixty electric lines are operating buses in their outlying territories. The use of the motor bus in this way permits the trolley lines to render additional service without the high capital cost of laying out new tracks in sparsely settled territory.

The motor car and motor truck are not only developers of business in new territory when in the hands of the ultimate consumer, but the manufacture of these vehicles has a large bearing on the prosperity of other industries. The motor industry in 1922 was the third largest rail shipper of the manufactured articles classification, as shown by the commodity statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We find petroleum and its products was first in this group, an article which is consumed chiefly in automobile use.

The manufacture of cars and trucks calls for 36 percent of the plate glass supply, 2 percent of tin 10 percent of copper and 25 percent of aluminum.

Motor transportation has had a stimulating effect in the development of rural schools other there has been a growing tendency unduly to consolidate the one-room if not buildings into central schools. "Fund to transport the children coun from the different districts by way bus. There are now over 12,500 consolidated schools in the country, 1,838 being established this year. Reports from school department heads throughout the country indicate that transportation was provided for 568,000 children, and that motor vehicles carried 47 percent of these passengers.

The advent of the motor car has restored the highway to its old-time importance. The road which leads past a man's house leads eventually to a main highway, which in turn will carry him in a short time to some larger industrial center. This possibility of the high-way in abolishing desolation has led to great activity in the increase of road building. Twenty thousand miles of highways were built in 1922. 11,000 of these were Federal Aid road. A check-up by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads shows that there are 2,819,386 miles of highway in the United States, of which 350,000 have some sort of improved surface.

The safe operation of motor vehicles is on the increase. Although the total number of motor fatalities for the nation in 1922 was 14,000, larger by 1,500 than the preceding year, yet two states and thirty-eight cities showed that the highway hazards can be reduced. Connecticut lowered its motor fatality record from 235 in 1921 to 206 in 1922 and Massachusetts dropped from 544 to 522. Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Hartford, Connecticut; Kansas City, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska; Spokane, Washington; Springfield, Massachusetts; St. Paul, Minnesota; Tacoma, Washington; and Portland, Oregon, are among cities which lowered their fatality rate in the past year.

Love Making

Can Englishmen make love?

This very serious question has been raised by Horace Annesley Vachell, noted author and playwright, says the Sunday Times.

Vachell is quite positive that Englishmen can't make love, and this despite the fact that he married a Californian.

"Making love in England—regarded from the point of view of technique—may be compared with our culinary art as it is generally malpractised throughout the kingdom," says Vachell. "God sent the food and the devil sends the cooks." Love is, admittedly, the greatest thing in the world.

"What do we make of it?"

"I contend, sorrowfully, that the majority of Englishmen make courting house hash of it," writes Edna H. Church, of the International News Service.

There you are—it's almost a direct challenge for American swains.

Divorce statistics in England to substantiate the charge made by Vachell.

Certainly there is no lack of love-lorn swains in England, and they practise their arts most publicly. Every dark street corner is the scene of nightly romance. Kisses are exchanged with the utmost frankness. Motion picture theaters resound with smacks and giggles. Perhaps that's what's wrong with English love making—there isn't enough privacy about it.

Vachell, however, is not a critic without remedies. He believes that the English technique in love making is faulty because of lack of early training.

"The actual technique should begin in the nursery," says Vachell. "It is a joyous fact that children make love charmingly.

"A boy at school would practise the art of love if he dared. Public opinion inexorably cramps his style.

"Englishmen, for the most part, rush Cupid's fences. They'll 'get blind.'

"English women resent and mistrust such methods. I heard a girl say the other day: 'He tried to kiss me before he squeezed my hand.'

"Love making, surely, should be the art of mutual understanding, the most difficult of all arts exacting constant practice. In its initial stages it must be tentative, provocative, resilient."

There are many Englishmen who can't agree with Vachell, but American girls will have to decide on the merits of his advice for themselves.

522,000 Freight Car Used By Auto Trad

More than 522,000 freight carloads of automobiles, motor trucks and parts (except tires and chains) were shipped last year. This volume of rail business is the third largest among all manufactures.

The commodity which headed the manufacturers' list was refined petroleum and its products, calling for 1,110,107 carloads. As the greater part of this fuel is consumed by motor vehicles, it appears that the automobile is the leading industrial customer of the railroads.

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Fiat Factory Has Unique Testing Track On Roof

From the earliest days of the motor movement it has been recognised that a car should be carefully tested on the road before being delivered to its future owner. The higher the quality of the car, the greater the care and attention given to its road tests. When output was small this practice of testing chassis on the road had everything in its favor; but when production exceeded a certain figure it became exceedingly difficult to unite the necessary number of really skilled drivers who could be trusted to carry out all the trials and adjustments the manufacturer might desire, but which he was not in a position to control. Further, it was often necessary to cover a considerable distance in order to reach a suitable testing ground, with a consequent waste of time and money.

All the inconveniences and shortcomings of chassis testing on the road have been overcome by a system recently perfected by the Fiat Company, the counterpart of which does not exist anywhere else in the world. As they leave the assembly shop, all Fiat chassis are put on an elevator and carried to the roof of the factory in which they have been built, where, more than one hundred feet above the level of the ground, thre is a wonderful test track 78 feet wide and nearly three-quarters of a mile round, on which they can be run under the direct control of the staff engineers. . Formed of two straight stretches united by banked curves 20 feet high, the track allows the cars to be run at their highest possible speeds.

The Fiat aerial speedway forms the roof of the immense rectangular factory building at Lingotto, on the suburbs of Turin, in which all Fiat cars are now built. The works consist of two main parallel blocks united at their extremities and measuring 1,270 yards round. The space between the two main blocks of buildings is divided into four big courts by three transverse buildings which give connection with the five main floors of the factory, and in each of which there are four electric elevators capable of carrying an eight ton load. Together with smaller elevators in other parts of the building, connection between the ground floor and the roof track is maintained by a total of 17 electric lifts

The track, which is constructed throughout of armored concrete with a special type of asphalt as a top dressing, is made safe by a thick concrete wall 5 feet in height on each side of the two straightaway stretches and on the inside of the curves, and by a wall nearly ten feet in height on the outside of the banking. Advantage is taken of the very high banking to instal workshops under it, where the testers can carry out such adjustments as may be shown necessary after their test runs. There is a direct entrance to these shops at the end of the straightaway, and cars can come out of the shops and enter the track again without interfering with others going by at speed.

The straightaway stretches are slightly cambered in order to allow water to run off into the gutters on each side. As the hot water heating pipes are carried on the ceiling of the shops immediately under the track, there is sufficient heat to melt snow as it falls. Consequently, testing can be carried out on the roof all the year round and under any weather conditions.

When the cars come up from the assembly shop, they are discharged from the elevators into the assembly shop, they are dividing the two main legs of the track, and which are specially fitted up for their special work.

Base chambers, gear boxes rear axles and all accessory organs of the chassis are lubricated in the assembly department. Tanks and radiators, however, are dry, and are only filled after the chassis has reached the roof track. All petrol is maintained in a fireproof underground tank and is brought up to the roof by air pumps which deliver just the quantity required, so that except when the pumps are working there is no petrol on the roof track.

There is a similar system of oil distribution from an underground tank which is steam heated in winter. Provision is made for electrically heating the water supply for the car radiators, this being quite independent of the hot water heating system throughout the building. For tyre inflation compressed air is laid on, and as the chassis come up without their accumulators, 12 volt current is provided for starting the engines through the electric starter. As there are several hundred miles of piping throughout this immense building, a color scheme has been adopted. Thus gas pipes are yellow, petrol pipes green, compressed air pipes blue, water pipes red, etc.

After having been filled up with petrol and water, and equipped with a special loaded test body, the engines are started up electrically and each chassis goes out on the track for a preliminary run of ten or twelve laps. On returning, the driver reports in writing to his chief, who examines the chassis and than entrusts it to other drivers for further tests, each one of which must me reported on in writing. If any defect is discovered, the chassis goes back into the factory; if everything is satisfactory, or if there are only minor adjustments, the tests continue, each one being independent of the preceding one. At the conclusion of the tests oil filters are taken out and washed, the chassis is examined by a specialist to see that no parts are missing, and then, with its special test voucher attached to it, it is sent downstairs either to the body department or for delivery.

After the bodies have been fitted further tests have to be carried out on the track in order to ascertain that the mechanical organs are in perfect condition, that the electric lights and starter function normally, that the oil gauge is satisfactory, that there are no petrol, oil or water leaks, and that every part of the bodywork is satisfactory. Having been approved by the chief of the department, the finished car goes into the factory for delivery to the agent or client.

From morning to night this unique aerial track presents a scene of bustling but well-ordered activity. At regular and frequent intervals the elevator doors are raised, a chassis is pushed out, and a few minutes later has joined the group of all kinds of vehicles from bare chassis to finished limousines running round and round the speedway. Heavy lorries keep low down on the banking; sports chassis spin round near the top; handsome finished cars, with all lights burning, are driven at a moderate pace, all of them carefully watched and controlled by the chiefs of each department.

The view from this elevated track is one which once seen is not likely to be forgotten. Immediately below, a busy railroad siding with five miles of tracks connected up to the main line; further away the city of Turin with its spires and domes, broad avenues and gardens; still further in the distance, but standing out with remarkable clearness in the limpid atmosphere, the scraggy line of the snow-capped Alps, the water from which provides the whole of the motive power for this immense industrial hive. On the opposite side, green hills dotted with chateaux, villas, vineyards and gardens, offer a contrast of remarkable beauty.

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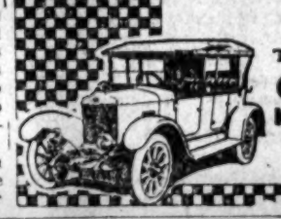

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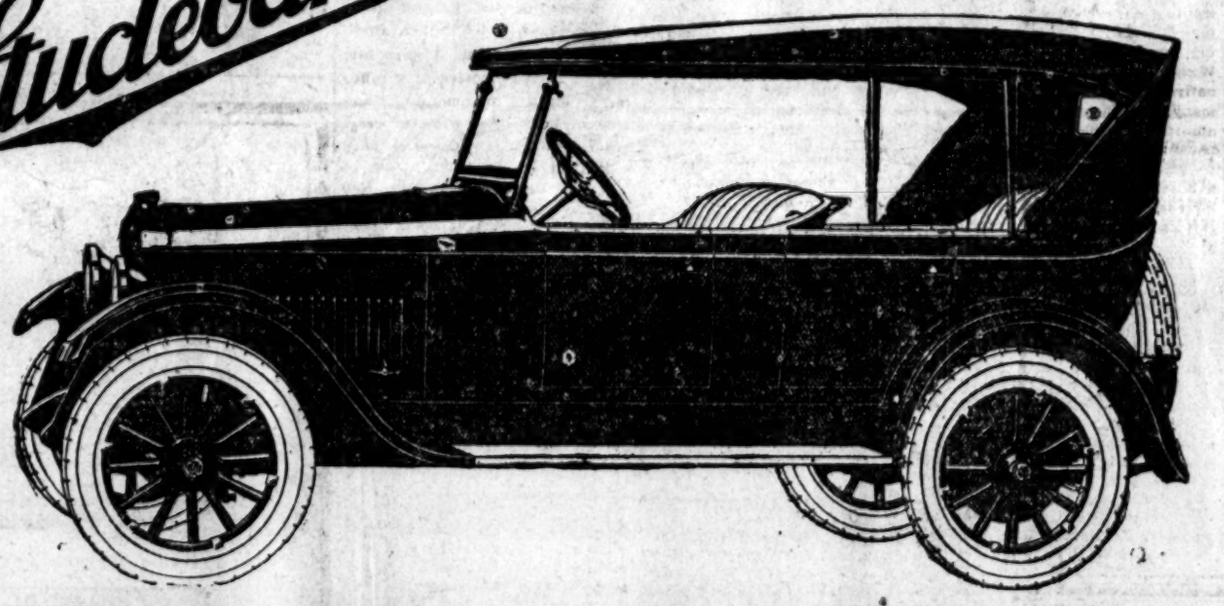

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Great Britain's New Premier Is Beset By Many Problems

BY P. W. WILSON

There is a new Government in Great Britain and Andrew Bonar Law has been succeeded as Prime Minister by Stanley Baldwin. It is a surprising development, which indicates, among other things, Mr. Baldwin's personal popularity, as the cheerful, good-humored and straightforward business man who negotiated at Washington the funding of the British debt to America.

Three facts stand out in the selection:

The capture of the Premiership by a business man.

Another blow to the prestige of the House of Lords in the rejection of Earl Curzon.

The growing power of Labor as shown by the part it played in the decision.

Stanley Baldwin will soon face the music in the House of Commons, and there was a characteristic humor in his answer to the reporters. "I need, not your congratulations, but your prayers." If he can reduce the political entanglements of Britain to some semblance of order, he will himself emerge with laurels, gracefully bestowed by men of all parties.

BONAR LAW'S ARMOR BEARER

Technically, there is a new Government in Great Britain, but while certain portfolios are transferred, it is the old Government that in effect returns to power. Stanley Baldwin has been Bonar Law's armor bearer. He led the revolt among the die-hards which drove Lloyd George from power. During Bonar Law's illness he has served for months as Acting Prime Minister in the House of Commons. And Andrew Bonar Law is to retain both his seat at Glasgow, which, at a by-election, might not be held for the Government, and his leadership of the Conservative Party.

This means that while the die-hards still have their Prime Minister in office, they do not think it politic at present to submit his name for endorsement at a party meeting. The Coalitionist Tories—that is, Earl Balfour, Viscount Birkenhead, Sir Lamington, Evans, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Sir Robert Horne, who have been Stanley Baldwin's colleagues—are all under the dictated ban. Within the Conservative Party there are thus dissensions almost as embittered as the quarrels which rend the Liberals, the chief irritation being memories of the Irish settlement. No die-hard finds it easy to forgive a former Minister who was responsible for what is considered as the betrayal of the union to Sinn Fein. If Baldwin can unite the Conservatives, he will have achieved much.

SUPERMAN NOT WANTED

The Prime Minister is modesty itself. He would not at present lay claim to the distinction that surrounds figures like Balfour, Asquith, Grey, Churchill, Haldane, Curzon, Lloyd George or even Labor men like Ramsay Macdonald and Snowden. We are seeing the reign of the average mind, trained not in politics but in business, commercial and legal. In steel, shipping, banking and railroads Baldwin has had lifelong experience. The grand manner and mystery of statecraft, with which diplomatic abracadabra, has gone. Traditions, often outworn, are superseded and instead we have a regime that perhaps lays greater stress on sheer ability than on the old leisurely background. The superman is no longer wanted, and especially the superman by birth. Stanley Baldwin is brisk, alert, up-to-date.

Of the Prime Minister himself curiously little has been known or written. In his character there is certain impulsiveness, betrayed in speech and act, which is forceful though never malicious. During the war, when he could not himself fight, he surrendered one-fourth of his large fortune to the State. While his father, Alfred Baldwin, was in steel, the children of the family have been literary and artistic. In political and literary annals there have been many famous sisterhoods, but few have been more interesting than the four daughters of the Rev. George B. Macdonald, Wesleyan Methodist minister, of whom Georgiana married Sir Edward Burne-Jones and appeared as the type of saintly loveliness in his pictures; Agnes married Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy; Alice married an Indian official called Kipling, and Louisa married Alfred Baldwin and still lives as the Prime Minister's mother.

Stanley Baldwin is thus first cousin of Rudyard Kipling, of Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the artist, and of Sir Ambrose Poynter, the architect. And George B. Macdonald is the grandfather of two baronets, a Prime Minister and one of the greatest authors of the day.

A year ago the Prime Minister was President of the Board of Trade, from which department, however, be it not forgotten that both Lloyd George and Bonar Law started for the Prime Ministership. Today he is Prime Minister. His rise has been sudden, but at 56 years of age he is not a novice. He has made, as every man of strong initiative will, some mistakes. Over the American loan he was perhaps not fully informed of the American attitude until he reached Washington, when he learned at first hand from Sir Auckland Geddes how the land there lay. For the debt settlement that followed credit on the British side should perhaps be shared with the British Ambassador. Baldwin's subsequent allusions to Middle Western Senators were not, of course, intended for publication. On the other hand, he was credited with a distinct achievement in the handling of the budget, which showed a colossal surplus of more than half a billion dollars.

Also he is personally a good fellow. The Government defeats and Labor rows suggest, however, that if further incidents in the House are to be avoided Baldwin will have to display not a little of the parliamentary art.

The troubes that Baldwin has to face are two. First, he is so much the dark horse that, within his own party, he does not as yet exercise that authority which was wielded by men like Disraeli, Salisbury, Balfour, whose promotion to leadership was slow and inevitable. There are half a dozen Conservatives, both inside and outside the Government, who believe themselves to be as suitable Prime Ministers as Stanley Baldwin, and these rivals may be polite rather than helpful.

A FICTITIOUS MAJORITY

Secondly his majority in the House of Commons represents only a minority in the country, a fact which suggests that everywhere British politics are in transformation. This means that every group and most individuals are playing for position. The Government of the day may only be a temporary expedient, pending a more permanent Administration. Baldwin starts, therefore, as a Prime Minister who has everything to win. It will be his task so to impress the nation with his sagacity to win a more permanent prestige.

For what is the situation? The rise of labor, the extension of the franchise, the power of the press, the chaos of war and the disintegrating results of the coalition on all the older parties mean that never have there been in Britain so many unattached voters and politicians. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Macdonald are trying in effect to retain or to secure power by means of a coherent party in the old sense. But all the old parties, including Labor, are divided in sympathy. Two of them are paralysed by internal jealousies. And the average elector, who belongs to no party at all, may well say "A plague on every such house" and may demand a Government of men—in other words, the coalition back again. It is for this mood that Lloyd George is waiting in the hope of regaining power. His whole philosophy is based on the wisdom of including others in a common counsel. Where others would segregate a majority, he would aggregate it.

To the constitutional historian the King's summons to Stanley Baldwin has an especial importance. A Prime Minister may sit either in the House of Lords or in the House of Commons. The Liberal Party, however, has had no "peer Premier" since Lord Rosebery, thirty years ago. And Lord Rosebery was thrust on the party by Queen Victoria. It is now clear that even the die-hards, or extreme Conservatives, cannot govern the country unless their Prime Minister sits in the House of Commons and is thus able to defend his policy before the elected representatives of the people. What happned was that the King, taking no risks, consulted the Tory caucus before sending for Baldwin. It was the Tory caucus, therefore, which turned down Curzon. To some extent, as with Sir William Harcourt in his day, the grounds were personal. Lord Curzon is quite too haughty even for the British aristocracy. But the real reason lay deeper. The official opposition is the Labor Party. That party has neither spokesman nor representative in the House of Lords. The King and the Conservatives dare not face a situation where the wage earners would have no right of presenting their case in Parliament to the First Minister of the Crown. It is not too much to say that Britain's decaying second chamber has received the shrewdest blow since Asquith secured the passage of the Parliament act.

AT HEART A PROTECTIONIST

This week the new Government will meet the House of Commons. If Stanley Baldwin, who is at heart a protectionist, is driven by the die-hards to challenge free trade, he will supply the cement which has always solidified Liberalism and Labor. Assuming that he soft-pedals on the fiscal issue, what he will have immediately to face is foreign affairs. Whatever justification there may have been for Lord Curzon's note to Russia, none can pretend that, either in tone or substance, it contributed to the international tranquility promised by Bonar Law at the general election. More immediate still is the question what shall be the relations between Great Britain and France. On this momentous issue the private opinions of statesmen, however eminent, matter very little. And from day to day those opinions vary. The future will be determined by those deep national instincts of which no statesman can be more than the mouthpiece. Among the die-hards there are many who would have the Government form a new alliance with France, based on support of France in the Ruhr against Germany and, indeed, everywhere else. But it is safe to say that such an alliance would be violently opposed. During the recent uncertainty there is developing in Britain an open discussion, not only of French policy but of French airplanes.

The air services of the two countries which co-operated during the war are now competing, and this mere fact is disquieting. Whatever be the terms fixed for reparations, it is certain that reparations will not be cleared up for say, sixty years. The position of France is that during this period the Rhineland must be occupied. In the kaleidoscope of Europe, a tenure of territory for sixty years may be regarded as permanent—in fact as annexation. There arises for Britain, therefore, the choice between accepting the French occupation or challenging it. One way or the other, Britain is beginning to regard it as a menace, and the whole question is of profound historic significance, whether or not Britain is to accept an exclusion from whatever may be France's final arrangements with Germany. It is, perhaps, enough to add that this outlook can hardly be dealt with adequately except by a Government in which the whole nation has confidence. It involves the fate of the Near East, still unsettled, and assuredly it is a matter in which the whole of the ancient Christendom is involved.

MR. Stanley Baldwin, the new British Prime Minister, of whom P. W. Wilson writes in the New York Tribune.

Great Britain's Pilot

Farmers In Fiction

BY "PENGUIN"

(*In The London Observer*)

Farmers in fact have engaged so much attention during the past week that a glance at some farmers in fiction is not inappropriate in this column. "These agricultural gentlemen," as Adrian Feverel observed to Sir Austin, "are delicate customers to deal with"; and in fiction, at all events, farmers have carried the English quality of stubborn insistence on one's rights to very great lengths. Adrian Feverel had Farmer Blaize in mind when he spoke—as typical a representative of a good old English farmer as is to be found in fiction. Look at him, as he is about to interview Richard Feverel, who, in revenge for a horsewhipping, had persuaded a country lad to set fire to Farmer Blaize's ricks:

"The farmer, seated in his easy-chair in the little low-roofed parlour of an old-fashioned farmhouse, with a long clay pipe on the table at his elbow, and a veteran pointer at his feet, had already given audience to three distinguished members of he Feverel blood. . . . Farmer Blaize reclined in considerable elation. He had brought these great people to a pretty low pitch. He had welcomed them hospitably, as a British yeoman should; but not budged a foot in his demands. For Farmer Blaize was a solid Englishman; and on hearing from the baronet a frank confession of the hold he had on the family, he determined to tighten his hold, and only relax it in exchange for tangible advantages—compensation to his pocket, his wounded person, and his still more wounded feelings: the total indemnity being, in round figures, three hundred pounds, and a spoken apology from the prime offender, young Mister Richard.

* * *

Except Mr. Hardy (whose farmers are hors concours) Trollope is, I believe, the Victorian novelist to whom we owe the best gallery of portraits of farmers. My own favorite among them is Mr. Cheesacre in "Can you Forgive Her?" whom Mrs. Greenow hoped to marry to her niece Kate Vavasor:

"Why didn't you dance with Mr. Cheesacre?"

"He's a fat Norfolk farmer, with not an idea beyond the virtues of stall-feeding."

"My dear, every acre of it is his own land—every acre! And he bought another farm for thirteen thousand pounds only last autumn. They're better than the squires—some of those gentleman farmers; they are indeed. And of all men in the world they're the easiest managed."

But Mr. Cheesacre was not quite so easily managed as Mrs. Greenow believed. It was the widow herself, and not the niece, to whom the owner of Ollymead Farm insisted on paying court, and while doing so he took pains to prove he was a man of substance. "'Mrs. Greenow,' said he, 'look at that,' and he pointed to heaps of manure raised like the streets of a little city. 'Look at that!' 'There's a great deal,' said my aunt. 'I believe you,' said he. 'I've more muck upon this place here than any farmer in Norfolk, gentle or simple; I don't care who the other is.'" Mrs. Greenow was, however, too much for Mr. Cheesacre. Finding that Kate Vavasor was resolved upon rejecting the farmer in spite of all his muck, Mrs. Cheesacre contrived that Charlie Fairstairs became his wife.

* * *

Will Belton, in "The Belton Estate," and Lucius Mason in "Orley Farm," are of higher social standing than Mr. Chesacre, though both may be fairly classed as farmers. Will Belton would certainly not have been offended by this description. He cared for farming and the soil more than for anything else in the world except his sister and Clara Amedroz, and under his management the Belton estate very soon began to prosper. Lucius Mason is a young man for whom we have far less sympathy. His plan of scientific farming and of submitting his manures to chemical analysis did not meet with the approval of Sir Peregrine Orme, who had been farming all his life. Sir Peregrine "knew very well that no gentleman, let him set to work as he might with his own land, could do as well with it as a farmer who must make a living out of his farming besides paying the rent; who must do that or else have no living; and he knew also that such operations as those which his young friend was now about to attempt was an amusement fitted only for the rich."

* * *

Another gentleman farmer (or a farmer who at least bordered on gentility) was Mr. Holbrook, in "Cranford," whom Miss Matty [illegible] married if he had been enough of a gentleman for her father and her sister, Miss Jenkyns. Unluckily, Mr. Holbrook's property was not large enough to entitle him to rank higher than a yeoman, to which state of life he firmly adhered:

"He would not allow himself to be called Thomas Holbrook, Esq.; he even sent back letters with this address, telling the post-mistress at Cranford that his name was Mr. Thomas Holbrook, yeoman. He rejected all domestic innovations; he would have the house-door stand open in summer and shut in winter without knocker or bell to summon a servant. The closed fist or the [illegible] did this office for him if he found the door locked. He despised every refinement which had not its root deep down in humanity. If people were ill, he saw no necessity for modern [illegible] voice. He spoke the dialect of the country in perfection, and constantly used it in conversation.

* * *

Emma Woodhouse, in Miss Austen's novel, would have sided with Miss Jenkyns against Miss Matty and Mr. Holbrook (Emma, I confess, is, to my mind, the least engaging of Miss Austen's heroines). She proved this by her attempt to make Harriet Smith look down on Mr. Martin, solely because he was a farmer:

"'A young farmer, whether on horseback or on foot, is the very last sort of person to raise my curiosity. The yeomanry are precisely the order of people with whom I feel I can have nothing to do. A degree or two lower, and a creditable appearance might interest me; I might hope to be useful to their families in some way or other. But a farmer can need none of my help, and is therefore, in one sense, as much above my notice as in every other he is below it."

* * *

Emma was properly punished for her snobbishness. Mrs. Elton, whom she hoped to marry to Harriet Smith, annoyed her by paying his addresses to herself, and Mr. Knightly, for whose opinion she had a real though reluctant respect, frankly told her that "Robert Martin's manners have sense, sincerity, and good-humor to recommend them; and his mind has more true gentility than Harriet Smith could understand."

* * *

Other farmers in fiction will present themselves to the mind of every reader. George Eliot has a few who are worth taking into consideration, and Mr. Hardy has a great many. Among Mr. Hardy's portraits, Farmer Crick, of Talbothays, in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." Farmer Shiner, in "Under the Greenwood Tree," and Gabriel Oak in "The Hand of Ethelberta," are three that deserve mention. But Bathsheba Evedene, in the third of these three novels, is in some respects the most remarkable of all Mr. Hardy's farmers though most of them have that outward ruggedness, combined with an inner magnanimity of feeling, of which they are half-ashamed, that are characteristic of farmers in English fiction and I believe also in English fact.

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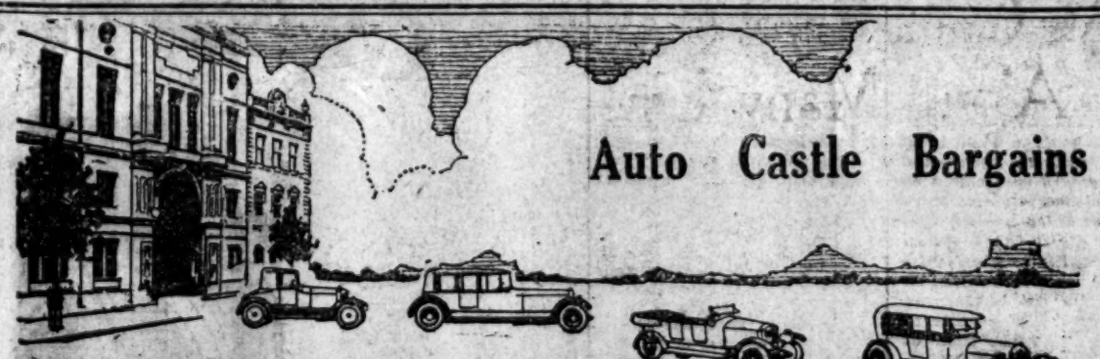

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Dort 4 ,,	5	,,	,, 1921
Cadillac	7	,,	(model 1921)
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Crossley	5	,,	(run 2800 miles)
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Daimler	6	,,	(model 1922)
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(ROADSTERS)			
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Studebaker	,,		(special six)
Hupmobile	Roadster		(model 1922)
Buick 6	,,		(model 1922)
Dodge	,,		(done 2200 miles)
Fiat	,,		(model 1922)
Morris-Oxford	,,		(model 1921)
Standard	,,		(model 1621)
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Henry Ford Is World's Richest Man, Says 'Street'

Henry Ford is the richest man in the world.

Wall Street came to this conclusion when the Ford Motor Company made public its financial condition as of Feb. 23, 1923.

The statement, as filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations in Boston, shows assets of $536,351,939, compared with $400,548,946 the previous year.

It reveals cash on hand of $159,005,687, against $109,232,732 in 1922, an increase of more than $50,000,000.

It gives a profit and loss surplus of $359,777,598, compared stock outstanding, which Henry Ford and his son, Edsel, own outright.
with $240,478,736 the preceding year.

Net profits, Wall Street estimated, approximated $119,000,000, which is equivalent to more than $690 a share on the 172,465 shares of $100 par value capital

The large expansion of Ford operations is clearly exposed by the report. Accounts payable nearly doubled in the twelve months, being $61,488,980, as compared with $33,089,984. Depreciation charges, which were $50,829,207 in 1922, increased to $62,576,257. Security holdings jumped more than $21,000,000 and inventories soared nearly $38,500,000.

Henry Ford, Wall Street reasons, has a total fortune, including his Ford Motor Company holdings, of between $600,000,000 and $750,000,000. It may be even higher.

John D. Rockefeller was the world's richest man, but he has given away more than $1,000,000,000, and probably has no more than $300,000,000 left.

The magnitude of Henry Ford's fortune may be measured by comparison with the riches of some of his famed predecessors. Andrew Carnegie at one time possessed an estimated fortune of $300,000,000. The John Jacob Astor estate totalled $70,000,000. The Marshall Field estate reached $120,000,000.

And Ford, it must be remembered, started his amazing company only twenty years ago, with a capital stock of $100,000, a factory floor space of .28 acre and an average number of employees 311. Seventeen hundred cars were built the first year. April 7 last it was reported the Ford Motor Company had built more than 6,00,000 automobiles and was well into the seventh million.

Compared with Wall Street's present admission that Ford is the modern Croesus, it will be remembered that only two years ago the money powers had the automobile maker, they thought, at their mercy. Ford needed cash, due to constant expansion, and made no bones in saying so.

Wall Street expected Ford to come to New York and beg funds on his bended knees, and the word was passed around he would go back empty handed. Ford had his car to the ground, so the story goes, and decided to let Wall Street severely alone.

Reducing the price of flivvers he speeded up his factories to capacity and shipped automobiles by the carload to every Ford dealer in the world, and with every consignment went a bill with demands for immediate payment.

The Ford dealers paid—they knew what was best for them—and almost overnight the automobile maker was possessed of some $125,000,000 in cash, which saved the day with millions to spare.

Wall Street also noted, in connection with the Boston statement, that United States Steel, Ford Motor and General Electric lead the great industrial companies in cash and security holdings. United States Steel comes first with some $313,000,000, Ford Motor Company is second and General Electric third, with $166,000,000.

The combined cash and security holdings of these three great comapnies is around $600,000,000. It is only $10,000,000 short of the aggregate cash reserve of the New York Federal Reserve District, which includes the State of New York, Northern New Jersey and parts of Connecticut.

Commencement Fashions Change

THE gap of half a century in commencement fashions was demonstrated when Miss Rebecca Smith, a member of the Class of 1873 at Mount Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts, wore her graduation gown to receive Miss Marion Lewis, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, president of the 1923 Class at Mount Holyoke College.

Says China Grows Along Many Lines

(The following description of China's growth in engineering and industrial lines appeared in a recent issue of the New York Times and was written by Mr. Paul Page Whitham, of Shanghai, president of the Asia Development Company, active in engineering undertakings throughout China and the firm which recent completed the great Yellow River dyke project.)

"Lack of modern facilities and developments in China is given more space in the newspapers, magazines and by writers of books than is devoted to what has been accomplished," says Mr. Whitham.

"This is perhaps natural," he goes on, "for the reason that only a good start has been made in engineering and industrial activities. Vastly more remains to be done than has been accomplished so far; nevertheless Chinese and foreigners alike, unless they have traveled extensivaly in China, fail to appreciate the extent to which modern industrial ideas have generated back from the 'treaty ports.' Old methods are still dominant, but engineering practices are slowly but surely gaining a foothold.

"However, the tremendous developments required in China must be spread over a long period of years. It is not advisable to be over optimistic, but, on the other hand, the tendency to be unduly pessimistic is equally bad, if not worse.

"Family industries in this great country are now gradually giving way to power-driven machinery. Not that machinery is likely to entirely supersede home industry, but rather on the old background will be built a new machinery era in Chinese industry. The most notable evidences of this are to be found at Shanghai, with Tientsin, Hankow and Canton not far behind, though it is not alone in the larger cities that industrial progress is to be observed. In many smaller towns one will find an electric light plant and several factories which have come into existence within the last few years. Within a very few years the only structural landmarks in China were the pagodas. Now the tall factory chimney is a feature of the skyline in all important cities and many towns. Notable among the interior cities possessing modern industries are Wusih, Nantungchow, Chenchow, Tsinanfu, Mukden, Changchung and Harbin.

"Flour milling is probably one of the most widely distributed of Chinese industries. There are said to be about eighty mills in China located in the Yangtsze Valley and northward as far as Harbin, Manchuria. China is an important market for cotton yarns and piece goods, and consequently, as cotton is grown in the country, it is natural that cotton spinning mills should take the first rank among the modern industries. It is estimated that the Chinese-owned mills have in operation more than 2,000,000 spindles and 10,000 looms.

"The silk industry is indigenous to the country. During the Han dynasty silk was carried as far as Rome, during the days of the Roman Empire. Many steam filatures are now in operation, particularly in the Shanghai district, some of which are well equipped and up-to-date. Improved man-power looms have come into use recently, which is perhaps a step toward the use of power-driven looms in the near future.

"While raw silk stands highest in China's export list, among her industries are the egg preserving and drying factories. Eggs preserved and egg products are important features of the modern industrial activity of China," says Mr. Whitham, "the greater number of them are located in Shantung and the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria). Vegetable oil mills also figure among China's industries.

"Shipbuilding and engine works constitute an important industry, although many of them are foreign owned. Chinese mechanics and Chinese labor are utilised, however, and there are a number of small yards and plants which make a business of building, outfitting and repairing steam launches, motorboats and small coasting steamers. One of the largest plants in China is the Kiangwan Dock and Engineering Works (Chinese Naval Yard), Shanghai.

"Last year this yard completed the building and equipping of four 10,0000-deadweight-ton vessels for the United States Shipping Board. They may be said to be the largest ships built in China.

"Scattered all over China are numerous small iron works and machine shops equipped with machine tools, some of them power driven. The largest iron and steel industry in China is the Han Yeh Ping Works and associated coal mining, coke and pig iron plants. The coal mining industry is of growing importance, and must continue to expand with the extension of the railways and the development of industries. The few mechanically equipped foreign mines have set an example which has been followed by the Chinese in the development of several properties along modern lines.

HER THREE-YEAR BOOM

"From 1917 to 1920 there occurred what might be called a boom in Chinese industrial expansion. At present there is a slowing up, if not an actual depression, which probably is a good thing as it will give an opportunity to consolidate the advances, improve technical and managerial skill and bring about needed economies. After the steadying effect of a few years of slower growth, there will follow much larger development, embracing a greater variety of industries than has been the case in the past.

"In the meantime it is to be hoped that transportation facilities will be extended in proportion to the industrial expansion. Railway construction has lagged behind; in fact, it practically ceased shortly after the beginning of the World War. On the other hand good road construction has gained in importance during the last five years. Compared to what is required a very small start has been made; nevertheless the start has been begun, and in nearly every province the Chinese are taking good roads.

"Harbor improvements are under way or have been completed, at Shanghai, Chefoo, Tsingtao and Foochow, through the co-operation of foreign and Chinese commercial interests. However, harbor improvement work, as well as the construction of adequate port facilities, is lagging behind requirements, all of which suggests great opportunities for future engineering and industrial developments.

Mr. Whitham goes on to speak of the great opportunities in China, with her immense and rich country and huge man-power, though little can be done until her domestic affairs become sufficiently stabilised to attract investors, both Chinese and foreign, as hundreds of millions of dollars will be required to build the necessary railways.

"Travelling about China," he says in conclusion, "one finds that quietly and almost unnoticed substantial progress is taking place in many ways in spite of difficulties. That the business is slow is only half due to conditions in China, the other half caused by world conditions which curtail exports of the products of Chinese markets."

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Collecting Debts In China

BY CHARLES JAMES FOX
(*Editor, North China Star*)

There seems to be some misunderstanding and confusion on the subject of the exact procedure to be followed in collecting debts in China, where either the nationality of the plaintiff or defendant brings the controversy under extraterritorial jurisdiction. Under present conditions a Chinese plaintiff appears to have a marked advantage over a plaintiff of American nationality.

Against a defendant American citizen, where the amount involved is more than five hundred dollars gold, a Chinese plaintiff anywhere in China may use the American in the United States Court for China and taking advantage of the best legal advice obtainable, may seek and obtain his remedy by due processes of law and without any serious delay. In the case of an American plaintiff against a Chinese defendant, however, the American must go through the consular officer of his consular district and the procedure is far from uniform in the various consular districts, ranging all the way from the regular legal procedure to which Americans are accustomed to the procedure obtaining in the Tientsin Consular district, where the Consul General holds that the case must by law be prepared and presented by the Consular Official; where attorneys-at-law are not recognised; where an ordinary power of attorney constituting its possessor an attorney in fact is held invalid and where the Consulate General claims that an attorney cannot appear in the Magistrate's court representing an American client. This latter ruling of the American Consulate General at Tientsin is followed despite the fact that American attorneys appear in the Magistrate's court of Tientsin representing clients of Chinese and other nationalities.

Article XXIV of the Sino-American Treaty of 1858 provid s for the collection of debts between Chinese and American interests. The article reads:

"Where there are debts due by subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law; and, on suitable representations being made to the local authorities through the Consul, they will cause due examination in the premises and take proper steps to compel satisfaction. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress by representation through the Consul, or by suit in the Consular Court; but either Government will hold itself responsible for such debts."

The various procedures which obtain in the different American consular districts of China are stated herewith, in language which is semi-official and arranged alphabetically according to the treaty port in which the Consulate is located. Efforts are now being made to have the State Department at Washington take such action as will tend, first to bring about greater uniformity in the various consular districts and second to place American plaintiffs on an equal footing with plaintiffs of Chinese nationality, who have direct access to the regular judicial procedure of the United States court for China, where aid can always be invoked at a minimum expense and with little or no delay in any action against a defendant of American nationality, either individual or corporate.

ANTUNG

There is no objection in this Consular District to an American lawyer presenting a claim against a Chinese defendant on behalf of an American citizen or interest in this Consular District. The attorney can appear in the Magistrate's court in the capacity of either attorney for the client or as his representative. It is understood that the power of attorney under which the lawyer acts, in the event of going to court, shall be duly executed before an American consular officer.

CANTON

The American Consulate is disposed to transmit to the Chinese authorities a claim submitted under a power of attorney on behalf of an American in the consular district, provided the matter were "just and right. Article XXVIII of the Sino-American Treaty of 1858 is referred to in this district. It says, 'If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of Government they shall submit the same to their Consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. If subjects of China have occasion to address the Consul of the United States, they may address him directly at the same time they inform their own officers, representing the case for his consideration and action in the premises; and if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations acting in conjunction. The extortion of illegal fees is expressly prohibited. Any peaceable persons are allowed to enter the court in order to interpret, lest injustice be done."

Proceedings in the Magistrate's court in Canton consular district are not inclined to be of a very technical nature. There would probably be no trouble about appearing as attorney in fact under an ordinary power of attorney. This would be primarily for the Magistrate to decide.

CHANGSHA

Acting under power of attorney for an American actually residing in this consular district, an attorney could submit, through the American Consulate a claim against a Chinese defendant, who also resided in the district. Whether the attorney would be allowed to appear on behalf of his client is a question that, cannot be definitely answered. It seems that no lawyers have appeared in mixed court cases in Hunan, so that there are as good precedents to go by. In an important case against a Chinese, in which an American concern is the plaintiff this question was raised some months ago, but was never definitely settled. At that time the Changsha foreign office objected to the American Company being represented by an attorney at law. The opinion is held that an American attorney could appear in the Changsha Magistrate's court as representative acting under an ordinary power of attorney, making him an attorney in fact in the case, even if he were not allowed to appear as an attorney at law.

CHEFOO

There is no objection to a person submitting a claim against a Chinese defendant on behalf of an American resident of this consular district by virtue of a power of attorney. If the case goes to the Magistrate's court it is doubtful whether an American lawyer would be allowed to appear as attorney for his client, as there are certain stringent conditions to be fulfilled before attorneys are allowed to appear before the local courts and foreign lawyers are reported to be held in disfavor by the judiciary of this district. In a civil suit the plaintiff is required to appear in person and it is believed that a lawyer representing him could appear only as attorney in fact in the case.

DAIREN

The American Consulate holds that the United States does not enjoy extraterritorial jurisdiction in the Kwangtung Leased Territory, with which the Dairen Consulate is concerned. In all matters of a judicial nature the courts of this Territory have complete jurisdiction. An American could not act as an attorney for an American citizen as only attorneys of Japanese nationality are permitted to appear in the courts.

FOOCHOW

The Consul recognises whatever powers are given by duly authenticated power of attorney to act on behalf of an American citizen or organisation registered at the Consulate, if the power of attorney gives one authority to file claims and bring suit on behalf of the giver, one could do so.

The rights and privileges of a party to a legal action in a Chinese court are, except where definitely specified in the treaties, at the option of the Chinese court to give or withhold. It has been established by precedent in the Mixed Court of the local Magistrate's Office in Foochow to allow foreign lawyers to appear on behalf of clients on the same footing as Chinese lawyers. The right of legal counsel have recently been expanded, and in a mixed case last year the lawyers for both parties took an active part. They were not permitted to question and cross-examine witnesses direct, but submitted their questions to the judge who repeated them if he saw fit.

So far as this Consulate is concerned authority to appear on behalf of a client would arise out of a power-of-attorney. The attorney would be attorney in fact. So far as the Court is concerned it is believed that an attorney would be admitted as attorney at law on the same footing as a Chinese lawyer, if he submitted evidence showing sufficient authority to act on behalf of a client.

HANKOW

American legal attorneys or Americans acting under power of attorney are allowed to appear in the Magistrate's courts in this district. The Magistrate's courts here are designated for the trial of mixed cases and an American plaintiff is allowed to appear there before and an American assessor has the right to be there and see that the American interests involved are protected. In a direct claim against a Chinese citizen either the complainant or his attorney can be present at the trial of the cause which falls in the category of mixed cases, and it is the usual practice of the Consulate General to depute an assessor to be present at the trial.

Foreigners of treaty power nationality are not allowed to appear in the Local Judicial Courts (known as Shen Pan T'ing) which function only in purely Chinese cases.

HARBIN

When an American claimant actually resides in this consular district he should file his claim directly against the Chinese at the American Consulate, which would take the matter up either with the Chinese defendant or the Chinese authorities. The local Chinese Magistrate has informed the American Consulate that in as much as the lawyer system has not been adopted at the mixed court attached to his office, Chinese and foreign lawyers who are admitted to the court during trial appear in the capacity of attorneys in fact, the registration of lawyers not having been put into practice.

KALGAN

An American resident of this district, who has a claim against a Chinese may submit it to the Consulate, which will first endeavor to obtain a settlement there or through direct contact with the Chinese against whom the claim was filed. When it becomes necessary the Consulate then endeavors to obtain a settlement by proper representations to the appropriate authorities. Should the Consulate fail then to obtain a settlement of the claim, by reason of a denial on the part of the Chinese that the money is due the claimant, it would then be necessary for the American claimant, the party to the transaction from which the claim arises, to appear in the Magistrate's Court and prove his claim.

MUKDEN

The usual procedure in instituting claims against Chinese by American citizens is to present them to the local Foreign Office through the Consulate General. The papers must be signed by the claimant, or plaintiff, but there does not appear to be any objection to an attorney preparing the documents for him if he authorised the attorney so to do.

Foreign attorneys are not allowed to practice in the Chinese Court in Mukden, but the Consulate General has not had any occasion to test this regulation.

NANKING

When an individual American residing in this district has a claim against a Chinese resident or doing business in this Consular district he should submit the evidence supporting that claim to the Consulate for suitable action. The statement of the case should be signed by the plaintiff himself. In case the plaintiff is an American firm, the statements and correspondence in regard to the case should be signed by a responsible manager of the corporation. It has been the practice of the Nanking Consulate to handle all cases without the formality of a Mixed trial where possible to do so and a foreign lawyer cannot appear in the Magistrate's court. As all claims are prepared and handled by the Consulate, the Consul sees no necessity for a lawyer in the case, as it would be impossible for him to appear in Court.

SWATOW

An attorney can, acting under a power of attorney, given him by an American resident of this district, submit through the Consul a claim against a Chinese defendant. There is no American law prohibiting American attorneys from appearing in a Magistrate's Court. The Chinese, however, do prohibit it. In certain localities it might be possible for a foreigner to appear in a Magistrate's Court as a witness. There are no precedents to go by in this district, and therefore, the only way to find out would be to try it out.

According to the treaties the Consul has to present a claim against a Chinese defendant in the Magistrate's Court. An attorney might prepare the case for the plaintiff, and then let him prepare it through the Consul as coming from himself. This is believed to be the most satisfactory method of gaining the desired end.

TIENTSIN

The American Consulate General at Tientsin holds that legal counsel is prohibited from appearing in the Magistrate's court and in consequence the Consulate General has always insisted on dealing direct with the complainant. The Consulate General at Tientsin likewise holds that the duty of preparing and presenting the American side of the case is imposed by law and treaty upon the consular officers.

The procedure in the Magistrate's Court in Tientsin is governed by a Protocol signed on October 24, 1917. The Protocol and a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs interpreting one of its clauses are as follows:

PROTOCOL

October 24, 1917.

Of understanding in regard to the method of procedure to be followed when an American plaintiff sues a Chinese defendant in the Tientsin Consular District.

Court: Such cases are to be tried, not in the Shen P'an T'ing but in a court held by the local territorial officials (Ti Fang Kwan).

Assessor: Notice of the time and place of the hearing, when set, shall be sent to the American Consul General well in advance, so that, in accordance with the territory, he may, if he wishes, send an Assessor to sit in the case.

Introduction of witnesses: The assessor shall have the right to introduce such witnesses as he wishes, but the summons for witnesses of Chinese nationality shall be issued by the Judge of the Court hearing the case. It is understood that, when the Assessor indicates to the Judge his desire to introduce a certain witness the Judge has no option but to summon that witness.

Examination of witnesses: The assessor shall have the right, in accordance with the treaty, to question the witnesses produced in the Court, but it is understood that in putting his question to witness a the procedure will be for the Assessor to inform the judge the time in the Court that he wishes a certain question put to the witness and that the Judge shall then and there, forthwith, put that exact question, in the words and phrasing of the Assessor to the witness. It is understood that the Judge has no option but to put the questions of the Assessor and to do so in the Assessor's exact words.

Cross examination of witnesses: The procedure in the cross examination of witnesses shall be the same as in direct examination, it being understood, in accordance with the treaty, that the Assessor has the right to cross examine any witness.

Recognition of assessor: The Assessor shall be given due and proper recognition, treated with the courtesy due to his Government and his position and seated at the table with the Judge, not at a side table.

Signed at Tientsin, This day of September, 1917.

(Signed and sealed) Huang Yung-hang, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Chihli Province.

(Signed) P. R. Josselyn.
(Sealed),
Vice Consul of the United States of America, in Charge of the American Consulate General at Tientsin, China.

(Extract of a Note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated January 15, 1918).

This Ministry's understanding of the last sentence of the last Article of the Protocol agreed upon in lawsuits between Chinese and Americans by the American Consul General at Tientsin and the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Chihli, which reads "The Assessor shall be seated at the table with the Judge, not at a side table," is that the seating arrangements should be in accordance with the diagram of seating arrangements enclosed in this Ministry's Note of November 14, 1917 (No. 669), and that the Assessor and the Judge should be seated in the same place without difference of height, that is the seat of the Assessor and the seat of the Judge should be in the same line and at the same height. Also, the Protocol, together with this understanding in regard to the seating of the Assessor, are applicable, of course, equally to cases in which a Chinese sues an American and to cases in which an American sues a Chinese.

OPINION OF LEGATION

It is the opinion of the Legation that an American claimant is at liberty to obtain any legal advice he may desire, yet the Consul is justified by treaty in requiring that he, the Consul, should deal direct with the claimant in the preparation of the case for presentation to the Chinese authorities.

Aids Husband Held For Murder

Mrs. Raymond O. Bennett, Jr.

MRS. Raymond O. Bennett, Jr., heiress and former film star, is almost continually with her husband, in the jail at Tampa, Florida, to which he was taken on a charge of having shot and killed Herbert M. Caruthers during a quarrel in a restaurant, at Tampa, at an after-theater party of which Mrs. Bennett was hostess. Bennett is a member of a prominent Chattanooga (Tennessee) family and is a former noted athlete. He is expected to plead self-defense.

How To Make Masquerade Dress

BY MRS. W. L. GEORGE

Today I am going to tell you how to make a fancy dress like a pack of playing cards. You will have to take a little trouble over it, otherwise it won't be a success. To make it you only need a sheet of thin bright red paper and another sheet of black paper. You can use bits of material, such as silk, cotton or velvet, instead of paper if you like.

Now get a pack of cards, and you will see the four different designs on them—hearts, spades, clubs and diamonds. The next thing to do is to copy one of each of these designs, only you must make them much larger. I should make a drawing of the diamond about four inches square, on a stiff piece of paper, and then cut it out for a pattern. Then fold a piece of your red paper into several thicknesses and lay your pattern on top; hold it on very firmly to prevent it slipping, and cut all round it with the scissors. When you have cut all round it take the pattern off, and you will have as many diamonds as the thicknesses you folded of the red ppper.

Then make drawings of the spades, hearts and clubs, making them four inches across each way in the widest part. When all the designs are cut out, all you have to do is to tack them on to an old white dress with black and red thread. To finish your costume off really well you ought to have a headdress, which you can make by sticking one of each of the designs on the stiff paper patterns you made, and then stitching them in a row at the bottom on a piece of narrow black velvet. This you call round your head, fixing it low on your forehead, and it will look rather like a crown.

AS A RULE THERE IS NO SORT OF AFFINITY BETWEEN COLD CASH AND A HOT SPORT

China Press Sports

THERE IS HOPE FOR THE IGNORANT MAN WHO REALISES THAT HE IS IGNORANT

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, JULY 8, 1923

Lenglen Retains Title, Defeats Miss McKane In Wimbledon Final

(Reuter's Service)

Wimbledon, July 6.—In the final of the Ladies' Singles in the All England Lawn Tennis Championship Mlle Lenglen, the holder, beat Miss McKane 6-2, 6-2.

Mlle Lenglen's defence was impregnable in spite of the remarkable activity of her opponent. In the second set Miss McKane delighted the spectators by coming up to the net, making slashing returns and scoring in the corners, but Mlle Lenglen was still incomparable, and won easily.

The weather was scorching and the ground was packed when play opened on the Center Court by Miss Colyer and Miss Austin beating Mrs. Youle and Miss Rose in the semi-final of the Ladies' Doubles 8-6, 6-4. The winners, who literally danced their way into the final, were dubbed the "two Pavlovas". They had a hard battle but quickness and aggressiveness triumphed.

In the second semi-final of the Ladies' Doubles Mlle Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Miss McKane 6-1, 6-2. Mlle Lenglen was brilliant. Miss McKane provided most of the opposition but the winners' superb length and accurate placing kept their opponents on the baseline.

The Davis Cup players Lycett and Godfre beat the Indians, Deane and Fyzee, in the semi-final of the Mens Doubles 8-6, 6-4, 6-3. The final thus provides a return match to the Davis Cup tie, when Count De Gomar and Flaquer were the winners.

In the semi-final of the Mixed Doubles Deane and Mrs. Barron beat Richards and Mrs. Mallory 5-7, 6-3, 6-4. This match was the surprise of the day. A feature of the play was Mrs. Barron pluckily and successfully taking Richard's service as no other lady has done in the championships. She was the main instrument of victory.

ATHLETIC ASS'N HOLDS MEETING, TO OPEN OFFICE

Leaders Among Chinese Plan Active Campaign For Future

The East China Athletic Association, which was organised recently to promote the athletics of the country, had its first formal meeting yesterday afternoon at Nanling Lou on Foochow Road. Eighteen men, including some prominent persons of athletic activities, were present. Mr. K. T. Koo of The Eastern Times presided, and a number of speeches were made.

A temporary committee was elected and it was decided to open a temporary headquarters at the branch building of the Chin Woo Athletic Association on North Szechuen Road.

Cricket Results

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 6.—At Worcester Hampshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 10 runs. Hampshire made 481 for 7 wickets in the first innings and declared. For Hampshire Mead made 132, Newman 130 and Brutton 119 not out.

At Blackheath Kent beat Northamptonshire by seven wickets.

At Taunton Somerset beat Glamorgan by ten wickets.

At Nottingham Notts beat the West Indies on the first innings. In the West Indians' second innings Tarilton made 109 and Challenor 102.

At Lord's the M.C.C. beat Oxford University by five wickets. For Oxford Stevens made 115 and Hopkins 100 not out in the first innings. For the M. C. C. Hendren made 163 not out in the second innings.

At Leyton Essex beat Derbyshire on the first innings. For Essex Douglas made 110 not out in the first innings. For Derbyshire Morton made 100 in the second innings.

At Liverpool Sussex beat Lancashire on the first innings. For Sussex Gilligan made 114 in the first innings. For Lancashire Makepeace made 91 in the second innings.

At Leicester Gloucestershire beat Leicestershire by five wickets. For Gloucester, Robinson made 93 in the second innings and Dennett took 6 Leicester wickets for 45 runs.

At Hull Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by 96 runs.

Macaulay took 4 Warwickshire wickets for 45 and 6 for 54.

At the Oval the Players defeated the Gentlemen by six wickets. For the players Shepherd made 126 in the first innings. For the Gentlemen Chapman made 83 and Riches made 81 in the first innings.

BSAYS "BUGS" Baer:

GINK OUTSMARTED HIS OPPONENTS

But He Was Never An Orchestra Leader For A Cuckoo Clock

Dear Sir: Gink Fowler was a double order of bad news. He couldn't fight enough to keep warm in a forest fire. They say that when he fought The Glutt for the championship of Roughtown he went into the ring full of rubber heels.

Yes sir, he was full of rubber heels. Stewed, fried and poached. His idea was that no matter how he fell, he would always land on his feet. Trump that one.

Last night I dreamed that the Prince of Wales fell out of a rocking chair in the Furniture Steeple chase.

Yours Still,
HOMER BREW, Detroit.

Homer Brew is one of the leading citizens of the United Cellars of America. We do not care to dispute his documents. But we think in attacking Gink Fowler's career he is attempting to pull the feathers out of a stuffed record.

He says Gink is a fishhead. But the only question he succeeds in proving is that the imported brand of cheese is superior to the domestic.

There is too much broadcasting from under the kitchen sink. If we cannot say something good about a man, we ought to let the Darwin theory alone.

Mr. Brew's dream would indicate that the Prince of Wales should have had diving shoes on instead of carpet slippers. Sign no papers during June and cancel that proposed trip to the Thousand Islands Tourists complain that they were shortchanged by seventeen islands.

This is no dream column. It is a story of the wide, open places Of the great hills and the silent valleys. A tale of a maid's love for a man, of the giant redwoods and the ghastly silences. Told as only Zane Grey can tell it. Price, one dollar at all vegetable stands.

Now, as to Gink's fighting ability. He had the Queensbury complex. Meaning that he thought he was a champion when encouraged by the friendly warmth of the canvas. Standing up was a grotesque pose for Gink.

Could he wallop? Well, he strummed Dempsey like a banjo.

Could he swat? He slapped Firpo so hard that it vulcanised his ears.

A champ who can caress that tough needs no friends on the jury

All Gink wanted to do was to get enough money to lift the mortgage on the old homestead.

He couldn't sleep. He tossed all night. Threes and twelves.

Swede Makes New World's Record In 3,000 Meter Run

Exclusive Dispatch To
THE CHINA PRESS

Stockholm, July 6.—Edwin Wide of Sweden established a new world's record at Gothenburg today when he ran the 3,000 meter race in 8 minutes and 30 2-5 seconds.

The old record was of 8 minutes, 35 seconds, made by G. V. Bonhag at Brooklyn in 1911.

CHIN CHIN

In Shanghai, at least, a man is often judged by the company he works for.

* * *

The Nikolaievsk question has created a deadlock in the Russ-Nippon conversations but it is announced that 'talks' will go on. The wonder is that they can even stumble and stutter on concerning Nikolaievsk.

* * *

An American firm has brought suit against a Shanghai firm in the Mixed Court because the local firm printed a dictionary. The American firm alleges that the Shanghai edition hasn't got 'copyright' in it.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"Have you ever noticed that the man whose habits are satisfactory to his wife is nearly always anxious to be starting off on a long journey alone?"—James J. Montague.

"We are like thistle-down blown about by the wind-up and down, here and there—but not one in a thousand ever getting beyond seed-hood."—Samuel Butler.

"Men are but children of a larger growth."—John Dryden.

"I will not interfere with the election of a president."—Marshal Tsao Kun.

"I'll never go to live in the White House even if Henry is elected President."—Mrs. Henry Ford.

* * *

Judge Lobingier sentenced a man who has two wives and two names to two years in prison. It was too much.

* * *

At that we know a lotta fellows who wished they'd taken their year in jail instead.

* * *

You get plenty of peace and solitude in Bilibid and all you have to do is to make big ropes out of little ones. It's easy to make both ends meet under such circumstances and then, too, if your mother-in-law comes to visit you in durance vile you can hang yourself and get it over quick.

* * *

Maud and Mud

Fastidious Maud just hated mud.
And if we dared, behold!
To track it in the house for hours
She'd fret and fume and scold.
And when she chanced to take a walk
In muddy weather she
Spent all next day removing stains
From skirt and hosiery.

A fleck of mud upon the ear
Not very long ago
She scrubbed away with frantic haste
And much sapolio.
But hoping to acquire the pink
Complexion of a bud
Fastidious Maud now daily smears
Her pretty face with mud.

MINNA IRVING.

* * *

A Chinese has been named to the League of Nations secretariat evidently under the impression that one with experience amongst the constantly erupting sister provinces should have a cinch with mere nations.

* * *

Harding Pleased 12-Hour Day Is To Be Abolished.—headline in THE CHINA PRESS. If Harding were Westa that would leave him only 12 hours for golluf.

America has selected a fencing team to go to England. No prominent politicians were among those selected although many of them have been on the fence since Noah first threw out the anchor at Port Arat.

* * *

Happy is he who can take warning from the mishaps of others saith an old proverb. Yesterday we saw three chappies in a row get their white suits ruint by mud-splashing galloping trams.

* * *

IMA HOOT NANNY

Miss Ima Hoot Nanny sez that she sees where the Reds are going to stabilise their currency but she thinks roubles will be closely read before taking anyway.

* * *

How Lenin can expect roubles to go any lower is more than we can imagine even on three ice-cream sodys. It's so low now that—to use Mark Hanna's favorite wheeze—you could walk under it with a high silk hat on—and a mark feels like it's on a sluming expedition when its in the same pocketbook.

* * *

Major Honeycutt is the captain of the American fencing team which is to do battle against our British cousins. They say he has a sweet slash.

Having failed by direct inquiry to discover why Quay Kee, the ladies tailor on Mohark Road, was so named we are forced to conclude that some of the vixen's made him that way.

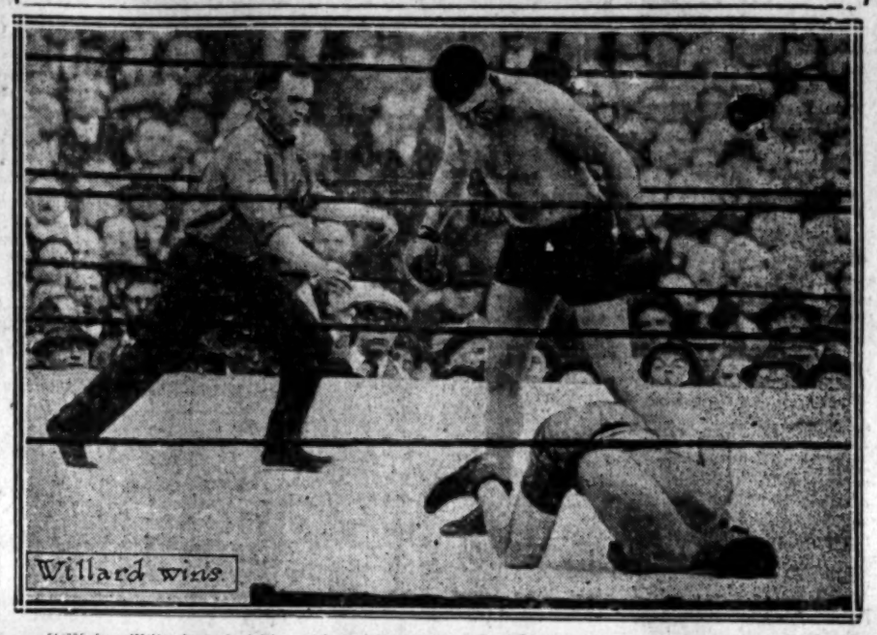
Domino, who usually fills this space in the 'pink un' with much better stuff that our trusty typewriter turns out, even under forced draft, is unfortunately in Japan at the present writing and we were therefore requested—no, we never told a lie—we were told, to get busy at 10 o'clock last night. We hope the heck Domino rattles off a few ballades about "Poor Butterfly's Little Granddaughter," "The Truth About Japanese Bath-Houses" or some other entrancing little cities for the pink sheet next Sunday howsomever.

Larry

County Championship Positions

County	Played	Won	Lost	1st Inns Won	1st Inns Lost	Points	Points Obtained	Percentage
Notts	14	11	1	2	0	70	59	84.28
Yorkshire	16	12	1	3	0	80	66	82.50
Lancashire	13	7	0	4	2	65	43	66.15
Surrey	15	9	2	2	2	75	49	65.33
Sussex	13	8	3	1	1	65	42	64.61
Kent	14	7	5	0	2	70	35	50.00
Hampshire	11	5	3	1	2	55	27	49.09
Middlesex	12	4	4	3	1	60	26	43.33
Gloucestershire	15	5	7	2	1	75	29	39.66
Derbyshire	12	3	2	4	3	60	23	38.33
Somerset	12	4	5	0	3	60	20	33.33
Leicestershire	13	3	7	2	1	65	19	29.23
Warwickshire	14	4	7	0	3	70	20	28.57
Worcestershire	14	2	9	0	3	70	10	14.28
Glamorgan	15	1	11	2	1	75	9	12.00
Essex	13	1	8	1	3	65	7	10.76
Northamptonshire	13	0	11	1	0	60	2	3.33

-:- Will He Repeat? -:-



WHEN Jess Willard crashed his powerful right to Floyd Johnson's jaw at the end of the 4th round of their Milk Fund fight at the Yankee Stadium, the cowan pitched forward on his face with a thud that jarred the ring. This had as much to do with knocking him out as Willard's powerful blow. This photograph shows Johnson just as his face hit the floor, with his body arched against the canvas. Willard is shown in center of the ring. The question now is: will Willard repeat against Firpo at Pittsburg?

-:- Correspondence -:-

Sports Editor: Telegrams from America inform us that the Dempsey-Gibbons fight which has just been staged at Shelby, Montana, was more disastrous from a financial point of view than any other in ring history. Personally, I cannot see how the promoters ever expected it to be a money-maker.

First of all they arrange a bout between the heavyweight champion and a man who not only is pounds short of heavyweight but who was in no sense a "logical" contender!

What has Tom Gibbons ever done among the heavies that he should have been given a match with the champion? Although he did well as a light-heavyweight, he was still beaten by the then champion of that division, Harry Greb. At this rate, it is evident that Dempsey's manager thought Tom an easy mark for the champ—easier than any of the rest of a large bunch of challengers! Though, that he thought he could fool the public—as he evidently did think—leaves me mystified.

Now he has himself been fooled and will find that if Jack's opponent had been a man in his own division, and a draw had been the decision, that a return match would have been possible; while as it is, a return with Gibbons will be impossible until Dempsey has proved his worth over his heavier challengers. Moreover, in obtaining only a draw with Gibbons, Dempsey will certainly lose a lot of public support and will never again be the drawing card that he once was.

If some of the champions would fight more frequently, and be content with smaller purses, there would be no more of these "financial failures" in the promotion of a championship battle.

We are told that at the Shelby scrap there was an attendance of only 6,000 people, many of whom paid as little as one dollar for their seats. The moral is obvious. When looking for large crowds, stage the fights nearer the big cities.

"F. A. L."

Sporting Editor: While reading THE CHINA PRESS the other day, I came across a letter from one of the sport fans. It touched on the fight question at the stadium, and went on to criticise the opinions of the judges of the last few fights.

Now I might say that the writer of this letter must surely have been in Manila and seen the fights they have there. He referred to the decision of the Boyle and Toledo fight. He couldn't see why Boyle got the decision and stated that because Toledo was a Filipino he lost the decision.

I have been in Manila and seen the fights they have there, and if there was ever a foreign fighter who won a bout in Manila, it was by a K.O. One is never given a decision over the house fighters they have there.

A Stadium Fight Fan.
"Buck."

American Offers Trophy To Italy

Rome — American Ambassador Child has offered to the Olympic Committee, through Premier Mussolini, a solid gold Roman wreath as a trophy to be awarded the Italian sports club most distinguishing itself in the trials for the Olympic Games.

New Gems by **O. HENRY**

A wealth of delightful stories, sketches, poems and whimsical conceits in the lighter vein of this great story-telling genius, a veritable treasure-trove, will be unfolded to readers of THE CHINA PRESS, beginning Wednesday, July 11. The series will run every day for fifteen weeks.

Our Special Offer

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A Discovery.

O. Henry was a colyumnist on a Texas newspaper before he became famous and these remarkable sketches, which apart from their long-age and forgotten appearance then, have had no publication in any form, are an entirely new and unsuspected addition to his work. They have all of his youthful sparkle—stories, burlesques, poems, whimsicalities, twists and surprises.

If you are not a subscriber, fill in and mail the subjoined blank:

Please send THE CHINA PRESS to me for four months at the special price of $8:

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NAVY NINE WINS 4TH OF JULY GAME, BEATS WUHU CITS

Villalobus Team Noses Out Civilians In Final Inning

(China Press Correspondence)

Wuhu, July 5.—A full day's program of events was carried out by the American community of Wuhu yesterday in celebration of Independence Day. The first feature of the day was a baseball game played during the forenoon between the Wuhu nine and the team representing the U. S. S. Villalobos in which the latter, by scoring one run in the last inning, nosed out a victory by a 5-4 score. The Wuhu team got an early lead by tallying their four runs in the two opening frames but the score was tied in the fourth, when on account of a series of errors and wild plays made by the locals, the sailors pushed four runs across the plate.

The lineups of the two teams were as follows:

Villalobus		Wuhu
Franks	p	R. W. Campbell
Crupper	c	Case
Fauts	1b	G. B. Campbell
Miller	2b	Smith
Brady	3b	Gowen
Culligan	ss	Libby
Connelly	lf	Hedrick
McDermott	cf	Howard
Keller	rf	Meyer

At noon, following the baseball game, the Americans were "at home" at the Wuhu Recreation Club to their friends representing other foreign nationalities. G. B. Campbell, local manager of the Standard Oil Company, gave a short talk and called for a toast to Old Glory.

Captain Perlman and the wardroom officers of the U. S. S. Villalobus entertained members of the American community at a tiffin party aboard ship at 1:30 p.m. after which a tennis tournament was staged on the courts at the Wuhu Club. The American team, composed of Libby and Smith, defeated the team selected by the British community and composed of Weippert and Gawler, by winning the last two sets out of three played. The scores being 6-3, 9-7 and 8-6. Tea was served to the entire Wuhu community and their friends by the American ladies during the tournament.

The evening's program included a buffet supper at the Wuhu Recreation Club given by the Americans to the community and to the officers and men from the U. S. S. Villalobus and the H. M. S. Woodlark; a series of magic stunts by Professor Mahomet Shah, Hindoo magician and a minstrel show and concert given by sailors from the U. S. S. Villalobus. The entertainment given by the sailors was especially entertaining and was given hearty applause.

LOUVAIN LIBRARY

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 6.—On July 17 Prince Leopold of Belgium will place the first volume on the shelves of the new library at Louvain. The Golden Book, containing the names of the students of Louvain who died in the war, will be exhibited.

RESULT OF WILLARD AND FIRPO FIGHT DUE TODAY

Heavies Meet In Pittsburgh "Elimination battle"

ODDS ON FIRPO

Experts Think Argentine Man's Youth Will Decide

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Pittsburg, July 8.—Jess Willard and Luis Angel Firpo today put the finishing touches to their training for their fight here tomorrow, and both appeared to be in the best possible shape. Willard was slightly under the weight at which he fought Lloyd Johnson, the Iowa heavyweight, and expressed himself as confident of the outcome. Firpo is also in first class condition, and said he had no doubt his ability to put the former heavyweight title holder to sleep.

Expert opinion favors Firpo, as it is believed his youth will prove the deciding factor, particularly if the fight goes more than a few rounds.

Firpo will enter the ring at slightly less than 220 pounds, probably around 217. This will give Willard an advantage of some thirty pounds in weight, but fight followers do not think this will be as big an advantage as Firpo possesses on the score of youth. Thirty pounds in weight is not worth two thirds of that number of years.

His Name's 'Loo-eace Ong-hail Fear-po'

In this largest and most cosmopolitan city in the world there are spoken every day forty-four foreign languages by those hundreds of thousands of its citizens who were born in other lands says a correspondent of the New York Herald. But the Spanish speaking element comparatively is so small in New York as to have little influence upon the public. It may be said almost that New Yorkers cannot pronounce a Spanish name. They failed with Huerta and with Villa and they fail with all the Spanish place names of the Southwest.

There is this Luis Angel Firpo from Argentina, and he is being much mentioned, and probably before three years he will be more discussed as a crashing heavyweight of world championship abilities.

His name is not, as we heard it bawled from the ring and magnified through the amplifiers to 65,000 spectators at the pugilistic tournament "Loo-ease Angjello Fur-po."

It is Spanish and so should be pronounced "Loo-ease Ong-hail Fear-po."

Hawaii Girl Sets Swimming Record

Honolulu, July 4.—Another world's swimming record went crashing into history when Mariechen Wehselau of the Outrigger Canoe club swam the 100 yards women's open in 1.03 flat, clipping just 4-5 of a second from the former mark made by Bleibtrey at Brighton Beach in 1921 in the same size pool—75 feet. Mariechen was off with the gun and sprinted the entire four laps, for all that was in her. She was a full yard ahead of her nearest rival, Lillie Bowmer, at the finish. Until the third turn they were swimming practically even.

This was not the only mark to fall on the final night of the fifth annual women's Hawaiian swimming event. In the final race of the evening the Outrigger Women's club relay No. 1 team established a new American record for 200 yards with a mark of 1.58 and 2-5. The old mark was 2.01 2-5, established by the same team in July, 1921. Those who swam last night were Ruth Scudder, Helen Moses, Lillie Bowmer and Mariechen Wehselau in the order named.

ART EXHIBITION

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 6.—An art exhibition has been organised on the occasion of the first official commercial fair in Madagascar under the patronage of M. Sarraut, the Minister of the Colonies, and the Governor-General of the island.

Scoring Evils In Baseball Due To Dollar Sign, Says Irving Sanborn, Veteran

BY I. E. SANBORN

Many of the ailments with which the official statistics of Major League baseball are now afflicted can be cured by the Baseball Writers' Association in a very simple way, if a majority of its members are unselfish enough to volunteer a little personal sacrifice which may prove only temporary.

Amputation of the dollar sign is the operation necessary to relieve the official averages of most of the ills which have been grafted into them until they have lost much of their value to the nation's fans. That is a minor operation although it pertains to the Major League.

A vote by the Writers' Association requesting the National and American Leagues to authorise the appointment of all official scorers by the presidents of those two organisations, instead of by the sixteen club owners, will produce an almost immediate change for the better in the patient, at the cost of some small change in the pockets of the writers. The difficult part of this operation is that it must be performed by the surgeons on themselves.

For a good many years the owners of most Major League clubs have used official scoring appointments as ways and means for distributing gratuities among the scribes assigned to chronicle the deeds and misdeeds of their athletes in the daily newspapers of their respective cities. In some cities the comparatively small amount of work required by official scoring is divided up so that each regular baseball reporter gets his share of the clerical duties as well of the pecuniary reward every year. In other cities the scoring pool is split among all the writers each year, but some one of them is picked to do the actual work for the entire season, the clerical burden being shifted to the shoulders of some other local scribe the following year, and so on. The former system insures the least possible uniformity in the average each year; the latter tends to increase the uniformity of the returns but does not always insure their accuracy, depending on the experience or inexperience of the man whose turn it is to do the season's scoring.

President B. B. Johnson of the American League and President John A. Heydler of the National League, who are the ultimate custodians of the Major League averages, have been engaged for years in a constant battle to keep them somewhere nearly accurate and up to date, in spite of the handicap imposed by the haphazard system of official scoring. They have realised that the best way to get prompt and reliable returns from the games was to take the appointment of the official scorers out of the hands of the club owners and make the selections themselves on merit alone. They have been unable to do this because every time they have suggested it, their club owners have sidestepped on the ground that it might offend the baseball writers might offend the baseball writers because of the pecuniary loss it would mean to some of them.

Both league presidents have told me repeatedly, when discussing, and cussing, the vagaries of the averages, that if the Baseball Writers' Association would adopt a resolution asking that official scorers be appointed by the league executives in the interets of better statistics they could present such a resolution to their respective organisations and undoubtedly obtain the consent of the magnates to make the changes.

My work as traveling scribe, accompanying one Chicago team part of each season and the other the rest of it, brought me in contact with practically all the baseball writers in all the big league cities. On two different occasions I broached to some of them the subject of improving the official scoring by the aforementioned method. Both times, although it was in July or August, so much ice developed in my immediate vicinity that the mercury dropped nearly to zero from 100 in the shade.

No reform that might reduce their individual budgets appealed to the rank and file of the scribes and I realised it would be more than useless to bring the question formally before them at any of their meetings. It would have been as welcome as a ton of ice in an Arctic igloo or a carload of brimstone to the inpatients of Hades

That's the real, honest-to-goodness reason for many of the existing evils in the Major League baseball averages. Next time you read a clever wheeze, about some joke official scoring, remember that the scribe who wrote it may be one of those who are responsible for the continuation of the joke these many years past. If this be treason from one of the charter members of the Baseball Writers' Association, who was honored for three years with its presidency, then "make the most of it." Something is needed to jolt the writers into realising that the worst faults of the present uniform and inaccurate scoring system can be corrected any time they say the word.

Do not get the impression there are not enough members of the Writers' Association who are perfectly capable of doing the official scoring accurately, impartially and promptly, and fully equipped with the necessary experience and intelligence. There are plenty of them. But the trouble is under the existing system they do only a part of the work as a rule. If the club owners pass the job around so as not to offend anybody it is bound to fall to some writers who lack every qualification for official scorekeeping and to others who lack most of them. If the league presidents were given the power to select the men they would find several fully qualified scorers in each city to choose from and they could easily eliminate the incompetent and irresponsible without producing any strained relations in the home offices of the different clubs.

It may be worth a little digression to explain that it never was the intention of the founders of the Baseball Writers' Association to usurp any authority over the official scoring. That is something that has been thrust upon them by the timidity of the club owners, as already explained. It was another phase of the same timidity—their kowtowing to their passholders—that compelled the writers to organise in self-defense.

To Louis Mann, the veteran actor, more than to any other individual, belongs the credit (or blame) for the formation of the B. B. W. A. It came about this way. During that tempestuous season of 1903 when four teams in each big league went almost to the wire neck and neck in the pennant races, the old Polo Grounds stands weren't half big enough to hold the crowds attracted by the games between the Giants and Cubs. One day Hugh Fullerton and I oozed through the jam with the aid of a cop—well in advance of game time—only to find every seat in the press box filled, chiefly with rabid rooters, compelling a lot of reporters to squat on the concrete floor and see some of the plays, if they could. In the very front row (supposed to be reserved for workers only) sat Louis Mann, his proboscis protruding through the wire screen in his eagerness to get closer to his Gotham idols. Fullerton touched the actor-rooter on the arm and explained that he had to send a long story of the game and politely asked Mann to change places with him. The actor swelled up and proceeded properly to squelch the "intruder" by yelling to the bunch of Giant rooters behind him:—"What do you know—Here's a guy from Chicago wants me to give him my seat!"

Fullerton subsided, but not until he had told Mann something that listened like this: "Next year, if I find you in that seat I will have you thrown out of it, but you won't be there."

That fall at the World's Series in Detroit the Baseball Writers' Association was formed primarily to keep Louis Mann and his kind out of the space needed by the men who go to ball games to toil; not to root. That was all. The idea of assuming any authority whatever over the official scoring or any other department of the game except its working facilities did not enter into the heads of its founders.

Some of you may be curious to know how any reformation worth while can be brought about in the official scoring merely by transferring the appointment of official scorers from club owners to league presidents, without revising, amplifying or clarifying the scoring rules. The answer is that the change would mean the selection of scorers on merit alone and not on friendship or as a means of distributing perquisites; that the scorers thus named would have sufficient experience to interpret and apply the present rules or suggest improvements where necessary; and that they would be free from all obligation to or influence by the "home" owners, managers or players.

The change would be the means of producing almost immediately four important improvements in official scoring, greater uniformity, impartiality, accuracy and promptness.

Absolute uniformity could be obtained only by having one individual do the scoring for all games. That is impossible with contests taking place simultaneously in four different cities in each Major League. The next best thing would be to have four official scorers cover all the games, traveling on a schedule, just as the umpires do. The expense of that system would be considerably greater than any advantage it would have over intrusting the work to eight men, one in each city. At present as many as eight different men act as official scorers in some cities during one season, and even where only one man each year is assigned the task the process of rotation naturally brings the job to men who are inexperienced or incompetent or indifferent.

It would be possible for the eight official scorers chosen by a league's president to meet every winter or spring to discuss all points not determined plainly by the rules and to agree on a uniform system of deciding those plays which are left largely to the judgment of the scorer. It is impossible to obtain any such degree of uniformity among a body of thirty or more men—the average quota of official scorers each year under existing methods—for the simple reason that some of them would not be familiar enough with the rules to understand instructions or agreements dealing with involved plays. There have been "official" scorers who could not even fill out the score sheets for the newspapers which employed them to cover the games.

Such men would stand no chance of being chosen official scorers by a league president. Consequently, as members of the Writers' Association, they naturally would vote against any resolution to deprive themselves of pay for work they were not qualified to perform, especially if said pay was sometimes as high as $25 or more per game. Also they would feel peeved if a club owner voted to take it away from them by leaving the selection of scorers in the hands of league presidents. That's the big reason why there has been no lid on the jazzing of official averages. But the incompetents could not roast a club owner for action taken by their own newspaper associates.

Impartiality is as essential to the value of baseball average as uniformity in scoring. It is more difficult to attain. It would be possible for eight official scorers chosen by the club owners of a league to reach a high degree of uniformity in interpreting the rules, but they would be handicapped by the innuences of "home" sentiment and obligation to their employers. From this influence not even the most fair minded can escape entirely under the existing system. If chosen and paid by the league no scorer would feel under obligations to any individual or team. He would be under obligations to all visiting clubs equally with the home team.

If the foregoing is not clear perhaps I may be pardoned for illustrating by a bit of personal experience. When I was first assigned to report National League games in Chicago, the late James A. Hart was president of the club there. For years I had been his policy to appoint as official scorer [illegible] Tribune assigned to the games. At that time it was considered an honor to be official scorer and worth only $1 per game to do the work, so I stuck on the job until C. Webb Murphy bought the club. Just before the opening of the following season the chubby new magnate called me into his private office one afternoon and told me he proposed to make no change in the official scorership but had decided to double the emolument, i. e., to pay $2 per game, as he believed it was worth it. Then he said Frank Chance wanted to see me and summoned the Cub manager from the outer office.

I won't attempt to reproduce the awkward way in which the bighearted Bruin pilot got off his chest what he had to say, but the gist of it was that the official scorers in other cities were more generous in giving base hits to the home players than to the visitors, consequently a batsman was handicapped in the averages unless he got the same "shade" at home in Chicago as the players on other teams did when at home. He was very blunt about it and wound up with the statement that some of the Cubs might stand a chance to lead the league in batting with a little help in the

(Continued on Page 3)

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SCORING EVILS DUE TO DOLLAR SIGN

(Continued from Page 2)

home games. I told him I understood perfectly what he wanted, but that he would have to appoint a new official scorer to get it.

Both Chance and Murphy refused to accept this "resignation" and the Cub president closed the argument this way: "You do the scoring, Sy, the first half of the season anyway, then if it isn't satisfactory to the players we can change."

Without varying my former policy of giving all hits and errors as I saw them, regardless of whether they were made by home player or visitor, I turned in the official scores for seventy-seven games, then informed Murphy that the season was half over. He told me to turn over the rest of the official score blanks to a writer on an evening paper. I needed that other $144 badly but not badly enough to boost anybody's batting average.

That is an important factor that would be eliminated if official scorers were chosen by and responsible only to the league presidents.

Of the same nature is another incident that happened right under my nose, so to speak. If there is anything in baseball that ought to be too sacred to desecrate it is the Hall of Fame of Major League pitchers embodied in the list of no-hit games. It is the fondest dream of every hurler to inscribe his name on that honor roll which has been traced back to 1876 and brought up to date with the greatest care on the part of statisticians. It ought to be kept above reproach, yet there is inscribed on that list a name that does not belong there and would not be there if the official scorer who put it there had been free from influence by the home club.

The name that doesn't belong there is that of Ernest Koob and the game was that of May 15, 1917, between Browns and White Sox at St. Louis. In the second inning a nasty fast bounder was hit between first and second bases. The Browns second baseman ran over and made a lucky stab which enabled him to knock down the ball with one hand. He recovered it and made a wild toss to the first baseman too late to get the runner. The official scorer was absent but it was so palpably a base hit that the rest of us so recorded it without question and it was sent out to and appeared in the St. Louis and Chicago afternoon papers as a hit—the only one made off Koob in that game.

Next morning the newspaper that employed the official scorer told the world that Koob had pitched his way into the Hall of Fame with a no-hit game. It seems that Manager-Fielder Jones had talked the official scorer, who had not seen the play, into believing it was an error for the second baseman, and he so decided in order to give Koob a clean slate. There would be many more names than there are in the no-hit Hall of Fame if all official scorers had been willing to remove one scratch hit by a "post mortem."

Accuracy is another essential to baseball averages which cannot be assured by the existing loose system. How important accuracy is can be realised from the proof we have recently had in the controversy over Ty Cobb's batting average. When a little thing like one lone base hit in an entire season may mean the difference between attaining a record for which a player has been striving and missing that goal irrevocably, it certainly looks desirable to obtain the greatest possible accuracy in addition to uniformity and impartiality. The incident of the Koob no-hit joke is not an isolated case of absentee official scoring. It happens frequently that an official scorer misses a game entirely. It happens very frequently that he does not reach the game until the second or third inning or leaves it before the finish. And in such cases too often the scorer is content to make up his official returns from the easiest available source—usually from an afternoon sporting extra in which typographical mistakes are almost unavoidable. Almost any baseball writer of your acquaintance can vouch for these statements. They are not "state secrets."

One year a Chicago paper turned loose on baseball a feature writer who did not even pretend to know how to score but sure could uncork a brilliant vocabulary in describing a game. When it came his turn (in the merry-go-round process adopted by Comiskey) to do a share of the official scoring did the feature writer decline? He did not, although he was not sure of the difference between an assist and a putout. He accepted the $250 paid for scoring ten or twelve games and hired a substitute to fill out the blanks paying him $25 therefor.

One day when I tarried in the press box trying to balance one of those frenzied box scores with fifteen or more players on a side a fellow reporter askd "What's the matter, shy a putout? I'll read you mine." I thanked him and explained that I had had a hard time balancing my score because I had missed a man left on base.

"What do you mean, balance?" asked and I found that his idea of a perfect box score was one that had twenty-seven putouts and the correct number of runs. He was appointed official scorer the following week.

If any layman does not understand balancing a box score it may be explained that it is done by applying the self-evident principle that every player who goes to bat must be accounted for in some way. If he is not put out, he either scores a run or is left on a base. Even when your putouts and runs are right, if your times at bat, or bases on balls, or sacrifice hits, or other minor details are wrong the score won't balance. The most perfect mechanical adding machine yet invented gets out of order occasionally. When it does it warns you. When the adding machine in your skull goes wrong it doesn't tell you. That's why I never have turned in a box score—except in the rush of catching an early bulldog edition—without taking time to balance it.

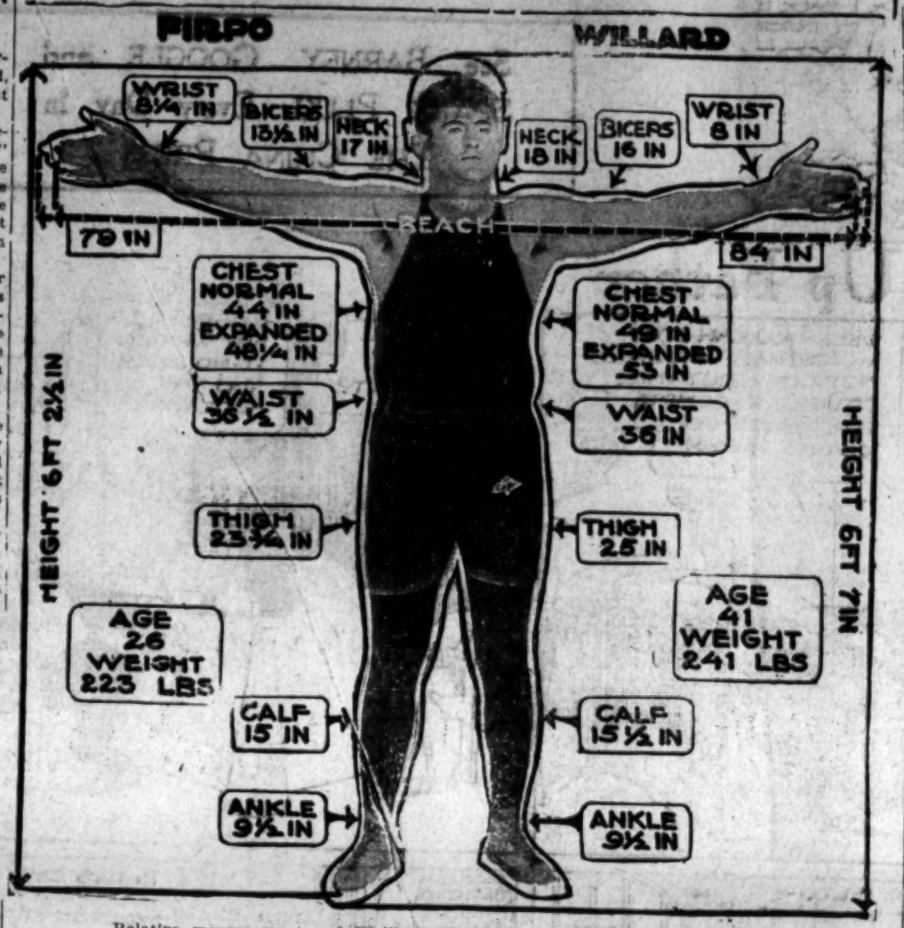
How few official scorers bother about little details I never realised until I was asked to help out in the clerical work of tabulating the American League averages one summer. Every other day or so score sheets would come in which could not be balanced. That meant sending them back for correction if it was not possible to discover and eliminate the mistakes from data on hand. Sometimes printed scores, clipped from newspapers, would be sent in and these would be shy several columns of official figures, not included in the published box scores. These had to be sent back for completion, of course.

That brings us to the fourth advantage of having official scorers by league presidents—promptness. This is considered so important that a provision is made in the by-laws of the Major Leagues that official scores shall be mailed to the league's secretary within twenty-four hours of the end of a series between two teams. A fine of $10 is the penalty for forgetting, but that is a dead letter because the club presidents pay the fines of their procrastinating appointees. Few scorers lived up to that by-law. Many of them were days or weeks late in forwarding their scores. A few let months lapse before they could be hounded into doing work for which they were well paid. I know of one scorer who never turned in a single official score in spite of all efforts to prod him. The figures he should have supplied had to be obtained from another and unofficial source at the expense of the league. But the cost was nothing compared to the tangle caused by the delay.

Lots of fans probably wonder why it would not be all right for the official scorers to send in their returns any time before the World's Series as the official averages never are promulgated until after that. Little they know of the hours of tedious, exacting work entailed by keeping the individual records in all departments of the game of every player in a league even to the most infrequent pinch-hitter. Every item of individual work must be entered under the name of the player in the order in which the games are played. If an official scorer in Philadelphia, for instance, delays his returns for only one or two weeks he gums up the works at headquarters. Not only does he prevent keeping the averages of the Philadelphia players up to date but delays entries under the names of all the other men that play in Philadelphia during that period. When a delay of that sort occurs, gosh, how the score sheets do pile up on the compiler's desk! If nobody sent in any scores at all until the end of the season it would take a lot of fast figure sharks to get out the official averages before next spring training trip.

To one who realises all faults of the existing system, it's a wonder how the official averages are issued as promptly and accurately as they are. How large a figure a little favoritism or prejudice may cut in the ultimate results already has been shown. Yet these averages are the best basis the fans have for estimating the worth of players and their work. For that reason the averages ought to be made as nearly perfect as anything of human contrivance can be made. We are far from it, but the remedy is easy.

Willard-Firpo Measurements



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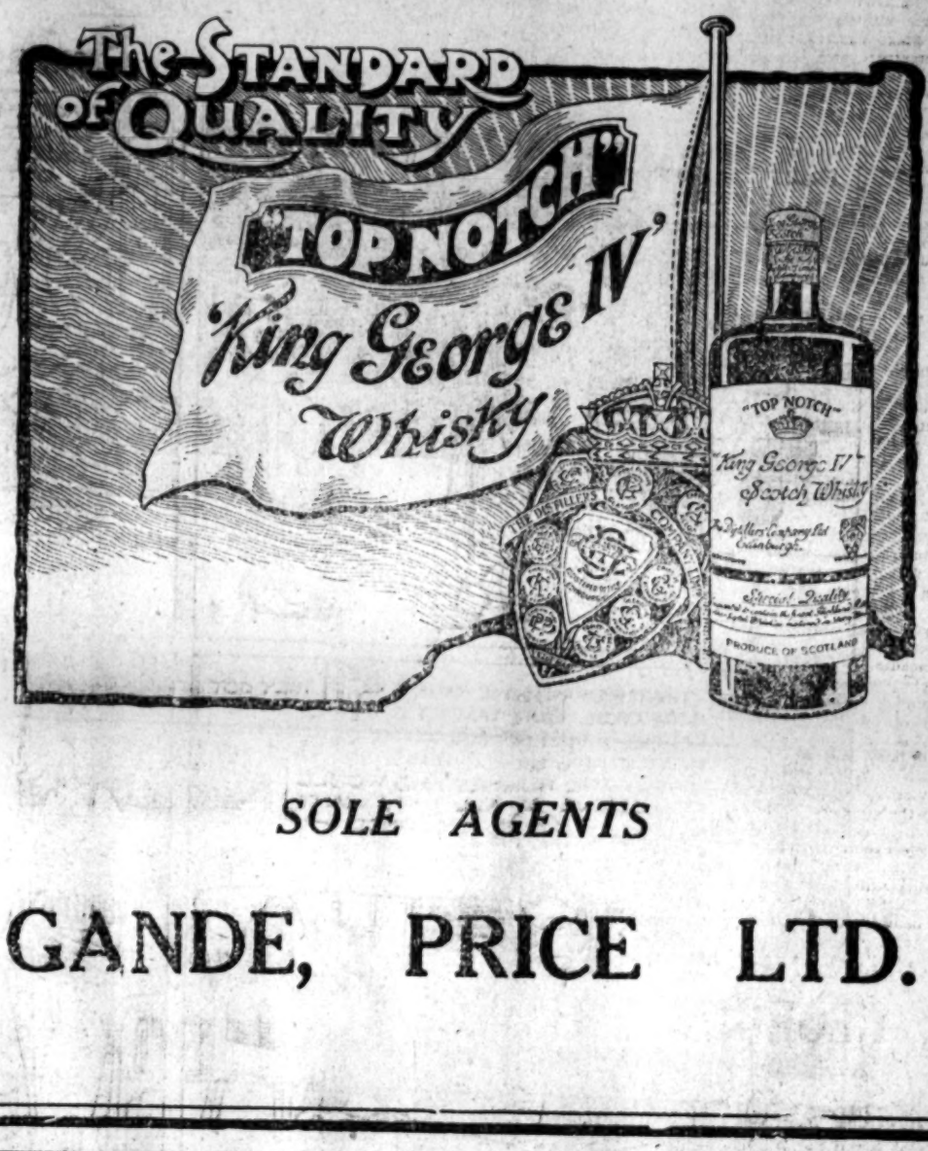

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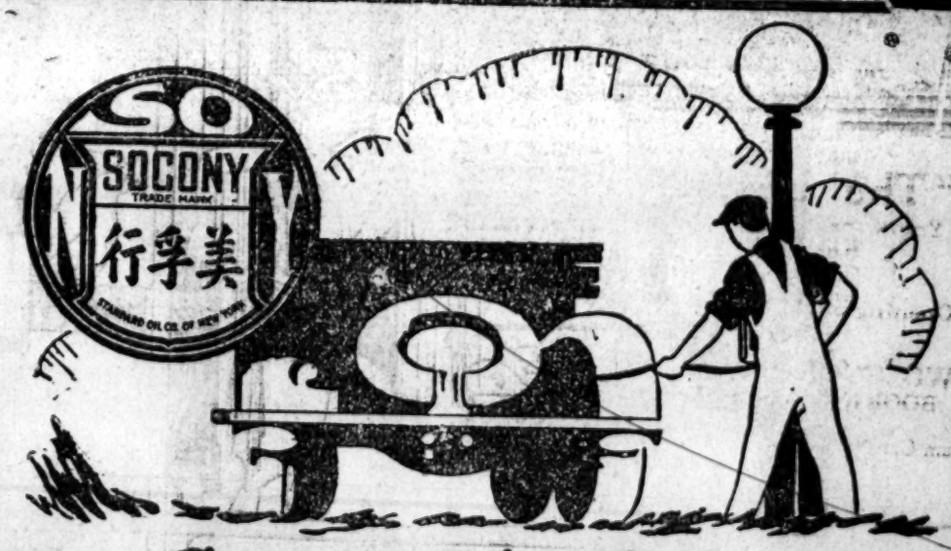

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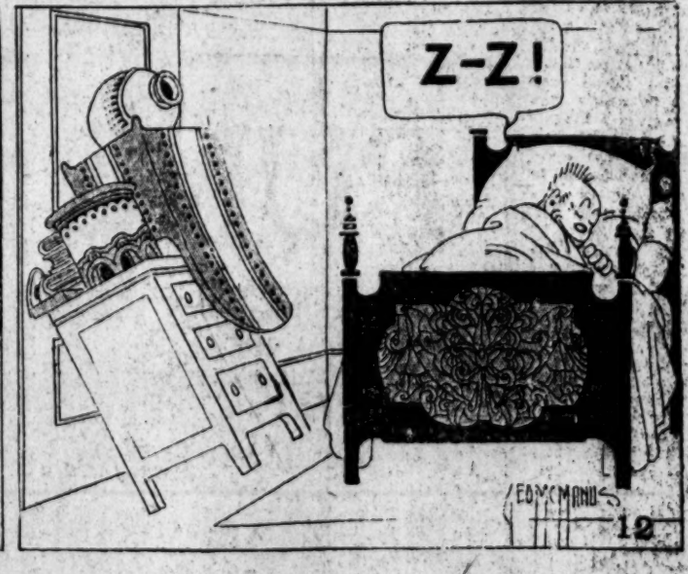
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